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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 134 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHORT OF WAR WITH BRITAIN

France Goes All Out For Germany

LID OFF DARLAN-HITLER DEAL

Gen. Weygand

WEYGAND SEES PETAIN AGAIN

Postpones Departure From Vichy To Africa

LONDON, June 5.

General Weygand had another interview with Marshal Petain, states the Swiss radio. He leaves Vichy at the end of the next week.

It is also reported from Vichy that the Governor of West Africa has arrived in Vichy to-day by air from Dakar.—Reuter.

FRENCH REPRISAL IN MIDDLE EAST

LONDON, June 5.

General Catroux is reported to have joined General de Gaulle at Haifa.

The French Air Force is reported to have bombed Amman, the Capital of Transjordan, as a reprisal for the R. A. F. bombing of the port of Beirut.

On The Frontier

British and French troops patrolling the Palestine-Syrian border exchange cigarettes with each other when they meet, according to a Jerusalem dispatch to the Independent French News Agency.

But, while the British are on the lookout for Arab smugglers engaged in taking flour and petrol into Syria, the French are trying to prevent French patriots joining the forces of General Catroux, the Free French Commander in the Middle East.

There is a no-man's land on the border—several miles wide at some points—running through a line of hills. On the orders of Gen. Dentz, a series of barricades have been erected on the Syrian side. At night, French searchlights comb the barren countryside.

On the Palestine side, a well-planned road system, only recently completed, closely follows the line of the frontier. These strategic roads are banned for civilian traffic.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF MOSUL BY BR. AIR FORCE

The occupation of Mosul was carried out by British airborne and ground troops on Tuesday, according to military circles in Cairo. The same circles said that there was no evidence of any particular damage to the oil pumping stations and that the wells were intact.—Reuter.

Axis propaganda spread a story that the Boy King Feisal of Iraq had left the country; This is not true. The Boy King has been staying in the mountains north of Baghdad with the Queen mother and is expected to arrive in the Capital.—Reuter.

Careerists To Act As Nazi Stooges: Petain Terror Begins

REPRISAL IN MIDDLE EAST

MADRID, June 5.

THE PARIS correspondent of the newspaper "Ya" says that since Admiral Darlan's speech even further glimpses of the new French policy are discernible. According to these the writer says. "France desires to conduct itself in respect of Berlin as does Washington in respect of London".

★ ★

LUCHAIRE, in what is described as a semi-official commentary in "Le Nouveau Temps" writes: "The truth of which nobody can be ignorant henceforth is that France will help Germany in the fight against the British Empire except to the extent of putting herself at war with Great Britain. We at present are only seeing the initial phase of this historic operation of exchange of alliances, but the next steps already are being prepared and it will not be long before they are known".

★ ★

THE CORRESPONDENT calls the Note handed to Sir Samuel Hoare by Pietri on the bombing of Sfax "threatening", and says that the British Government now knows categorically that henceforth France will not consent to aggressions against her free territories, confiscations of her ships, nor allow to go unpunished existence of secessionist rebellions in some of her African possessions.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ATTITUDE CLEAR

No Doubt Of Subservience Of Vichy To Berlin

LONDON, June 5.

Fortunately there is no longer doubt of the future policy of Great Britain or, it may be added, of the United States towards the Vichy Government and those who submit themselves to its orders, writes the "Times."

"It is a Government of weaklings who lack the will and strength for an independent policy and ambitious intriguers who have staked their careers on a Nazi victory. It is subservient to German interests because Germany is strong and ruthless.

It will display no regard for British interests except in so far as Great Britain herself shows vigour and initiative in upholding them. Hesitation will be taken as a sign of weakness more likely to provoke than to retard development of anti-British action.—Reuter.

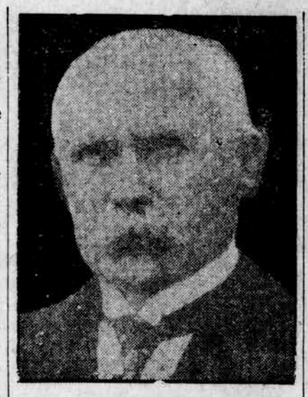
SYRIA UNDER BLOCKADE

LONDON, June 5.

For about ten days now British trading with Syria has completely ceased. To-day's reports that the Australian and Egyptian Governments have declared that country to be enemy territory under the Trading With Enemy Act will lend strength to the economic stranglehold which is being placed on the Germans, writes Reuter's special correspondent.

Syria has always been largely dependent on trade with Palestine for a large part of its economy and hitherto, although it was part of the Vichy Empire, Britain has allowed certain quota of that trade to continue in order to keep Syria's economic life alive.

Now that this aid has been withdrawn Syria's position is likely to be a serious one. Both goods and foodstuffs have long been short in Syria and Lebanon and the R. A. F.'s bombing of the great shell petrol storage tanks outside Beirut will have made the petrol question even more acute than it has already been for months past.—Reuter.



Marshal Petain

Petain Terror Begins

VICHY, June 5.

Two people in their absence were sentenced by Court Martial to death at Gannat to-day for "plotting against the unity and security of their country." Two others were condemned to life imprisonment.—Reuter.

West Midlands Area Raided

LONDON, June 5

German raiders launched a concentrated attack on a west Midlands area in the early hours of Thursday.

When the planes came over the area in force they ran into a terrific anti-aircraft barrage.—Reuter.

HITLER'S NEW PEACE OFFENSIVE

ZURICH, June 5.

It is learnt in well-informed circles that Vichy is joining in chorus of the rumour of "New Hitler peace offensive".

The reason given is that to avoid American intervention and to consolidate Germany's successes, Germany would declare that she is not interested to continue the war against Great Britain.—Reuter.

AIRPORTS IN NAZI HANDS

Affairs In Syria Moving To A Head: De Gaulle Takes Command

ANKARA, June 5.

The airports of Aleppo and Palmyra in Syria are now in German hands and all signs are printed in French and German, according to travellers.

CRITICAL STAGE

The "Evening Standard's" Ankara correspondent says:

Affairs in Syria are rapidly moving to a head.

The French have mined all bridges in the territory, and communications with Palestine and Egypt have been severed.

Several German journalists have left Turkey for Syria and more so-called tourists are on their way there, this time with Rumanian and Jewish passports.

De Gaulle Takes Command

A neutral correspondent cabled to the "Daily Telegraph" from Vichy on June 3:

The feeling is growing here that the troops of De Gaulle are now threatening Syria. According to foreign reports reaching Vichy today, De Gaulle is in Jerusalem and has taken personal command of French troops opposed to Vichy.—Reuter.

AMERICA SPEAKS OUT!

VICHY WAY IS "INIMICAL" TO UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON JUNE 5.

MR. CORDELL HULL HAS INFORMED VICHY THAT THE FRANCO-GERMAN COLLABORATION IS "INIMICAL" TO THE RIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NATIONS.

A WARNING

In what seemed a warning that the French possessions in the Western Hemisphere might be taken over by the United States and other American nations, the Secretary of State in a statement on Thursday declared that official reports indicated that Vichy had adopted a policy of collaboration with other powers "for the purpose of aggression and oppression."

Mr. Cordell Hull stated: "We are, therefore, undertaking as speedily as possible to assemble every material fact and circumstance calculated to shed light on this alleged course of the French Government."

After reviewing United States' relations with Vichy since the Armistice, Mr. Cordell Hull said that the United States' policy "had been based on assurances by the French Government that there is no intention on its part to exceed the strict limitations imposed" by the Armistice.—Reuter.

NAZI REPLY TO EIRE'S PROTEST

DUBLIN, June 5.

Mr. De Valera in a statement in the Dail on the recent bombing of Dublin said that 27 persons were killed, 45 seriously hurt and still in hospital 25 houses were destroyed and 300 so damaged as to be unfit for habitation. He said that a protest had been made to the German Government and expressed sympathy with the relatives of the victims and paid a tribute to A. R. P. workers.

"Not Intentional"

The German Wireless acknowledges receipt of Eire's protest and glibly says that there can be no question of intentional bombing.

The German authorities are closely investigating.—Reuter.

IF NAZIS ATTACKED CYPRUS

MELBOURNE, June 5.

Adequate air support is assured for the Anzac and Imperial forces in Cyprus, in the event of hostilities there. It is learned authoritatively that the Advisory War Council will receive a statement to this effect at a meeting to-day (Thursday).

It is pointed out that the proximity of Cyprus to Egypt and Palestine would permit strong air support.—Reuter.

Syria Telegraphically Cut Off

SIMLA, June 5.

With immediate effect, all postal and telegraph communications with Syria (including Lebanon) have been temporarily suspended, says a 'communique.'

All postal articles and telegrams already booked but not sent out of India will be returned to the senders as far as possible.—A. P.

Washington Plan For 40,000 Planes

Biggest Bill Since Great War

The House Appropriations Committee sent to the House 10,00,96,55,187 dollar Army Supply Bill, the largest single appropriation since the great war days, including funds to give the United States Air Corps a total of 40,000 planes.

Mr. Cordull Hull

Mr. Robert Pattersons, Under-Secretary of War, in a secret testimony to the Committee published to-day said: "We have in the War Department to-day a feeling that there will be military need for all the planes covered by this programme."

He said that it was estimated conservatively that Germany's current aeroplane productive capacity was three thousand monthly, but the Nazi were already utilising facilities in the occupied countries which would increase the capacity between 4,000 and 6,000.

Admiral King, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, had conferences yesterday with Col. Knox, Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations and other officials.

President Roosevelt last night signed a Bill, increasing the pay of American parachutists.

"Fighting First" Division

The "fighting first" division would be one of the first units of the United States army to move if America decided to send an expeditionary force abroad, it is learned to-day. General Marshall, the Chief of the Army, addressing the House of Representatives Appropriation Sub-Committee, said that the first division was "a task force of first priority and as such gets a hundred per cent., issues of any new equipment that becomes available". Certain other units would also get priority "because they are among those selected for possible use in certain eventualities" The first division is virtually at war strength stationed in camp in Massachussetts. It took the American army's first German prisoners in the last war.

Key-Note Of All-Out Race

"The enemies of democracy are developing every hydro-electric resource and every water-way from Norway to the Dardanelles. Are we to allow this continent to be out-matched because short-sighted interests oppose the development of one of our greatest resources?"

The above message was sent by President Roosevelt recommending Congress legislation authorising the immediate construction of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Power Project.

He added: "Production and more production is the keynote of our all-out race for national defence. Electric power and transportation are the limiting factors in the production of planes, guns, tanks and ships".

The President expressed the opinion that "under emergency pressure" the project would be completed in under four years.—Reuter.

U. S. Warplane Workers Strike

196 Million Dollars Worth Of Orders Delayed

INGLEWOOD (California), June 5.

Nine thousand union workers employed at the big warplane factory of the North American Aviation Corporation have struck work for increased wages, thus delaying 196 million dollars worth of orders for the British and the United States Governments.—Reuter.

WAREHOUSE WORKERS' STRIKE

Demand For Increase In Wages

NEW YORK, June 5.

Labour leaders are now agreed that the strike of 1,400 warehouse workers in New York's 74 dry and cold storage warehouses will not interfere with the movement of goods for Britain. The warehouses have millions of dollars worth of defence materials for Britain. The strikers are demanding increase in wages.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

20. MATRIMONIAL

Suitable match for a middle-aged Brahmin gentleman, holding British University Degree, high Government Officer. Write Box No. 14651, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Parsi Graduate to work as a reporter in an English daily Apply with testimonials to Box No. 51 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Head Mistress for Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalay, Udaipur. Trained and experienced Hindi knowing graduate preferred. Salary according to qualification. Apply Secretary. (14615)

One of India's leading Life Insurance Companies invites applications for the post of its Secretary, Bombay Office. Salary upto Rs. 500|- plus usual allowances. Apply stating experience and expectation of business before 12th June, 1941, to Box 5252, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the H L College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, a whole-time Instructor in Shorthand and Typewriting from June 20, 1941 on a salary of Rs. 75-5-2-100. He shall also be required to work in the office for a part of the time. Apply before 9th June stating qualifications and experience to Mr. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad. (5248)

Wanted—Managers and General Clerks. Pay Rs. 25 to 100. State minimum pay. Apply with two annas stamps. The Limited Companies (India) Ambala City. (14636)

Wanted Sole Distributors for every District in Bombay and Bengal Presidencies on attractive terms. Apply to "The Apal Bandavamirtham" Depot. Head Office Quilon, South India. (14599)

337. BUSINESSES WANTED

A Capitalist wants to purchase a Cloth Shop in Bombay as going concern. Those having a shop to sell should communicate with Box No. 14637, "Bombay Chronicle."

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Plums 2 3|4 seers per rupee. Peaches Rs. 2 3|4 100. Lichi 1 seer per rupee, Mangoes Rs. 10 per 100. The Fancy Fruit Dealers, Saharanpur. (14653)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ADVERTISEMENT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the temporary post of Assistant Lecturer in Marathi, Elphinstone College, Bombay, in the scale of Rs. 130-10-200 (with house rent allowance if admissible under the rules). The incumbent will work both at the Elphinstone and at the Sydenham Colleges, Bombay. Candidates should possess at least a 1st Class B.A. and preferably a first class or 2nd class M.A.

For application forms apply to the Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay, with a two annas stamped envelope. Applications should reach the Principal by the 12th of June, 1941. (5249)

NOTICE.

SITE FOR A PETROL SERVICE STATION ON THE MARINE DRIVE.

Land West of the Parsi Gymkhana, measuring about 767 sq. yds. is available for lease for a period of 21 years for the construction of a Petrol Service Station. Offers on approved forms should be sent to the Collector of Bombay before 30th June, 1941.

2. The prospective lessee will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 7,500 in cash (or Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 8,000), in respect of the plot. The deposit will be forfeited if the offerer withdraws his offer.

3. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any offer and the acceptance of an offer by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

4. Approved Forms of Offer with the forms of Agreement and Lease and plan can be had at the Office of the Collector of Bombay in the old Custom House on payment of Rs. 3-4-0 per copy.

G. W. McELHINNY,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office,
Bombay, 2nd June, 1941.
5219

G. I. P. RAILWAY

IMPORTANT NOTICE

WITH effect from 15th June, 1941, the following passenger trains running on the Poona-Dhond Section will be cancelled.

31 DN. PARCEL EXPRESS H.M.
Poona Dep. 8-10
Dhond Arr. 10-25

32 UP PARCEL EXPRESS
Dhond Dep. 7-40
Poona Arr. 10-20
(5245)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

H. P. T. College, Nasik. The College teaches Pass and Honours Courses in English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Economics, and Pass Courses in History, Gujarati, Mathematics and Philosophy. Sanskrit, Persian, French and Ardha-Magadhi are taught in F.Y.A. and I. A. Classes. Separate Hostels are built for men and women students. The total expenses per pupil per year are Rs. 400 including hostel charges. The Sadavarts in the City provide free meals to many students. Post Graduate Classes are started for English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Philosophy T. A. Kulkarni, Principal. (5246)

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Government recognised) Trains for Overseer's Certificate Examination conducted by the U. P. Government. Matriculates or S.L.C. passed with Mathematics to apply for admission now. Best result in the Province last year Apply for Prospectus to the Principal. (5037)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
IN INSOLVENCY

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay has declared a dividend in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below. The dividend will be paid on and after the 23rd instant to those creditors who have proved their claims. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the addresses of the creditors as appearing in the records of this office.

Serial No.	Insolvency No.		Name of the estates.	Dividend declared	Rate of dividend declared in the Rupee
					As. Ps.
1	540|37	Re:	Madhavappa Chanmalappa Kittur (Personal)	First	16- 0
2	595|37	„	Joaquim John Dias	„	1- 3
3	105|38	„	Colin Rowlatt Kerr	„	1- 0
4	150|38	„	Percival Stanley Burk	„	0- 4
5	269|38	„	Louis Thomas La Rive	„	1-10
6	306|38	„	Mathias Francis Domingos D'Souza	„	0- 2½
7	390|38	„	George Henry Sturt	„	0- 7
8	401|38	„	George Warrland Higgins	„	1- 0
9	46|39	„	Clarence Edward Durham	„	0- 2½
10	49|39	„	Earnest Washington Bomford	„	0- 2
11	66|39	„	Kakoobhai Thakersey Joshi and Mulshankar Lalji Joshi traded as Sambhulal Mulshanker & Co.	„	2- 0
12	109|39	„	John Leonard Rozario	„	1- 0
13	120|39	„	Alfred Sam Gabriel	„	0- 8
14	129|39	„	Somchand Dalsukhram Shah	„	0- 1½
15	130|39	„	Marshall Francis Pimento	„	1- 6
16	135|39	„	Vithal Kanoba Zarapkar	„	1- 4
17	148|39	„	Shaikh Issac Shaikh Hayat	„	0-10
18	175|39	„	Chidambara Pranatharthihara Venkataraman	„	0- 5
19	214|39	„	Joseph Clifford Freeman	„	1- 6
20	219|39	„	Robert Oscar Edwards	„	0-10
21	255|39	„	Henry Simons	„	1- 0
22	267|39	„	Halim Haji Jahur Shaikh alias Master.	„	0- 8
23	93|34	„	Ramdas Karsondas Bhatia traded as Vrajlal Ramdas & Co.	First & final	0- 7
24	8|39	„	William Lawrence Nixon	„	5- 3
25	832|36	„	John Lightfoot	Second	0- 4½
26	18|38	„	Bertie Stanley Munro		0- 9
27	331|36	„	Alfred Geofrey Craige	Second & final	0- 7
28	609|36	„	Prabhaker Govind Kotwal	„	1- 6
29	252|37	„	William James Topping	„	2- 6
30	423|37	„	John Joseph Turner	„	3- 6
31	463|33	„	Laxman Govind Kavle	Third	0- 5
32	63|39	„	Henry Tomkinson Flanagan	Pro-rata preferential distribution	2- 0
33	226|39	„	Lallubhai Gopalji Contractor	Preferential distribution.	16- 0

Bombay dated this 3rd day of June, 1941.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILLIMORIA.
Official Assignee of Bombay.
(5247)

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Dr. M. VENKATRAO, SADASHIV PARASRAM NAIR and JASUBHAI MOTIBHAI PATEL, carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Nair Venkatrao & Co. as Managing Agents of Powells, Ltd., at 431, Lamington Road, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of June, 1941, so far as concerns the said Jasubhai Motibhai Patel who retires from the said firm.

All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid respectively by Dr. M. Venkatrao, and Sadashiv Parasram Nair, who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership uder the same name and at the same place.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1941.
M. VENKATRAO.
S. P. NAIR.
J. M. PATEL.
5254

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Reserve Bank Building, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

M. S. hoops of sizes.

Tender form No. MP/BH.5625 may be obtained from him on payment in cash or by M.O. the sum of Rs. 2 per set which is not refundable. Tenders will be opened at 12 noon on the 14th June, 1941.
5257

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Reserve Bank Building, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Tubing Steel weldless and tubing brass solid drawn.

Tender form No. MP|BN 5551 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 3|- per set. Due date of submission of tender by 12 noon on the 13th June, 1941.
(5244)

CORRECTION

In the Notice regarding the sale of the plot No. 13 of the Boards Naigaum Estate, published under the signature of R. K. Talajia, in our issue of 30th May last the caste of the Vendor was described through oversight as "H'ndu". It should be read as "MAHOMEDAN".
5172

Public Notices

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Vulcan Insurance Company, Limited, will be CLOSED from 20th June, 1941, to 16th July, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay 5th June, 1941.
(5229)

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Reserve Bank Building, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Black Waterproof Coats and Souwesters. Tender form No. SY|BX-1229 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 5|- per set (not refundable). Tender will be received upto 12 noon on 9-6-41 and opened on the same day.
(5243)

TIRUMALAI-TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAMS, TIRUPATI

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that large quantities of GOLD, SILVER, JEWELS and other valuables received in the Hundies of the Devasthanams will be sold by Public Auction at the Devasthanam Press, 13-14, Second Line Beach, Madras, commencing from 1 P.M. on 16th June, 1941, and 12 noon on the succeeding days.

Intending bidders shall deposit Rs. 200|- to qualify themselves to bid at the sales. Further particulars can be had from the Manager, Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Press, 13-14, Second Line Beach, Madras, or from the Devasthanam Office at Tirupati.

(Sd.) C. SAMBAIYA,
Commissioner.
27-5-'41.
(5212)

Dohad Municipal Sweepers Granted War Allowance

DOHAD, June 5.

Municipal sweepers of Dohad have been granted a rupee per month war allowance as from May 1, 1941. The sweepers had resorted to hartal demanding a war allowance, but it was called off when the President of the Municiapity announced a grant of a rupee per moth war allowance to a delegation on behalf of the sweepers.—A. P.

Jadavpur T. B. Hospital

DARJEELING, June 5.

The "United Press" understands that a proposal for arranging 300 beds in addition to the already existing beds in the Jadavpur T.B. Hospital is now under active consideration of the Government of Bengal.

The Government propose to bear the initial cost of about Rs. 1,00,000 and also to some extent recurring expenses for their maintenance besides continuing their existing grants to the hospital.

This, it is understood, is the part of a big scheme drawn up for helping tubercular patients of the province, facilities for the treatment of whom will be provided in almost every town hospital by making arrangement for preliminary.

Government also propose to start a new sanatorium at Peshoke, about 15 miles from Darjeeling for accommodating patients in the convalescent stage.—United Press.

Purchase Of Shares Of Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd. By Govt.

The Hon Secretary, the Bombay Shareholders' Association, writes :—

In the Press Statement issued on 23rd April 1941 on the above subject the Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association stated, in response to inquiries by Shareholders of the Company as to whether the offer should be accepted, to the effect that the said question was engaging their attention and promised to make their views known at an early date. The Committee of the Association have since carefully considered all aspects of the case and the correspondence which passed between the Company and the Association, as well as what transpired at the interview between the representatives of the Association and the Chairman and Managing Director of the Company and have come to the decision that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the offer is one which it is in the interest of Shareholders to accept.

The Committee understand that the Government Telephones Board Ltd. will make payment as soon as acceptances have been received from Shareholders holding 75 per cent of the shares issued.

In view of the insufficient rainfall in Okhamandal, the Government of Baroda have sanctioned the supply of 10,000 bales of grass to Okhamandal from the forest bids of Gir Range. states the progress report of the Forest department for the quarter ending March 1941.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Agenda Of Business For Meeting Of 13th June Next

A Meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday, (13th June, 1941), at 2 p.m., and will be continued, if necessary, at 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 14th and Monday., (16th June).

The following are some of the main items of business on the agenda paper to be transacted therein:—

Appointment of a Board of Accounts for one year (from the 1st July, 1941, to the 30th June, 1942, consisting of three Ordinary Fellows of the University, not being members of the Syndicate (Professor D. D. Karve, Diwan Bahadur H. L. Kaji and Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee are the present members of the Board).

Continuation of affiliation of the S. C. Shahani Law College, Karachi.

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri has given notice of intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—"That the Senate approve of the report of the Syndicate in the matter of the continuation of affiliation of the S. C. Shahani Law College, Karachi, be affiliated to the University for a further period of five years from the 20th June, 1941, for the courses of instruction for the examinations leading to the Degree of LL.B."

REPORT OF THE SYNDICATE:

The Syndicate, after considering the report of the Local Inquiry Committee and the resolution of the Academic Council thereon, report to the Senate that they are of opinion that the affiliation of the S. C. Shahani Law College, Karachi, for the courses of study leading to the LL.B. Degree be continued for a period of five years from the 20th June, 1941."

RESOLUTION OF THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL:—"It was resolved that it be reported to the Syndicate that, in the opinion of the Academic Council, the affiliation of the S. C. Shahani Law College, Karachi, for the courses of study leading to the LL.B. Degree be continued for a period of five years from the 20th June, 1941."

ASSIGNMENT OF FELLOWS TO FACULTIES.

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—

"That the following Fellows be assigned to the Faculties shown against their respective names:—(1) R. P. Masani, Esq., M.A. (Arts). (2) Lt.-Colonel S L. Bhatia, M.C., I.M.S., (Science and Medicine) (3) Professor V. G. Rao, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law O.A. (Arts). (4) Mrs. Hansa J. Mehta, B.A., (Arts). (5) Miss Kapila T. Khandvala, B.A., (Arts).

Offer of an Endowment for establishing a laboratory of Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals in the University Department of Chemical Technology in the name of the late Bai Avabai Limjibhai Palamkote.

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—"That the offer of Miss Baimai L. Palamkote to donate a sum of Rs. 40,000 to the University for a Laboratory of Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemical in the University Dept. of Chemical Technology, to be named after her mother, Bai Avabai Limjibhai Palamkote be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

Report of the Syndicate Committee appointed pursuant to the Senate's resolution requesting the Syndicate to prepare a definite programme of the University expansion.

Dr. B. G. Vad has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—"That the report ('vide' Appendix A separately sent herewith) of the Syndicate Committee be approved and that administrative sanction be accorded to it."

Mr. K. T. Shah's proposal for considering the advisability and feasibility of introducing some form of social service as an integral part of University Training.

Mr. K. T. Shah has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal:—"That the Syndicate and the Academic Council be requested to consider the advisability and feasibility of introducing, as an integral part of University training, some form of Social Service work, by the device for instance, of instituting a Labour Week, or in any other form deemed appropriate and suitable for the purpose under the supervision and guidance of duly appointed members of the staff in institutions affiliated to the University."

DEGREE IN VET. SCIENCE

Rao Bahadur Dr. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe's proposal regarding the desirability of instituting a Degree in Veterinary Science.

Rao Bahadur Dr. D. L Sahasrabuddhe has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal:—"The Senate requests the Syndicate and other University authorities concerned to consider the desirability of instituting a degree in Veterinary Science."

Mr K. T. Shah's proposal that the Syndicate be requested to consider the desirability of not recommending applications for affiliation of colleges whose supreme Governing Body or authority is outside the jurisdiction of the Government of India.

Mr. K. T. Shah has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal:—"Subject to the Government of India Act, 1935 (Part V, Ch. III, Ss. III-121) and to the provisions of the Bombay University Act, 1928, and without prejudice to the affiliations now obtaining, the Senate requests the Syndicate to consider the desirability of not recommending any application for affiliation of a College, under Section 39 of the Bombay University Act, 1928, whose supreme governing body or authority, or whose parent organization is outside the limits, jurisdiction, and/or authority of the Government of India, as such inby the Ordinances provided they tion of any of the affiliated Colleges to appear at the Intermediate Arts Examination without keeping terms as laid down stitutions would not be amenable to the laws of this country."

Principal S. V. Shah's proposal that students should be permitted to appear at the F. Y. Arts, Intermediate Arts and B.A. Examinations without keeping terms at an affiliated College.

Principal S. V. Shah has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal:—

(1) The Senate requests the Syndicate, Academic Council and other University bodies concerned, to consider the desirability and advisability of altering the Ordinances so as—

(a) to enable matriculates of this University, with a standing of not less than three academic years, to appear at the First Year Arts Examination of any affiliated College without keeping terms as required by the Ordinances; (b) to enable persons who have passed the First Year Arts Examination at least three academic years prior to their presenting themselves for this examination; (c) to enable persons who have passed the Intermediate Arts Examination of this University, to appear at the B.A. Examination in all subjects (except Physics and Chemistry and Botany and Zoology) without keeping terms as required by the Ordinances provided they have passed the Intermediate Arts Examination at least four academic years prior to their presenting themselves for this examination.

Corporation Of Secretaries & International Accountants Of England

We are informed by the Honorary Registrar for India, Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, that the Examination question Papers for both these Examinations are received by the Bombay Invigilator, and thus the Examinations will be held on the 13th and 14th instant in case of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries of London and on the 16th and 17th instant, in case of the International Accountants of England.

The Examinations start at 9 A. M. (S.T.) and all candidates are required to be present in the Hall of the Davar's College of Commerce 10 minutes before time. The Examinations at Calcutta and Rangoon centres also will be held on the same dates.

SHOE HURLED AT MAGISTRATE

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, (By Mail).

There was a sensation in the Court of Mr. B. M. Naolekar, Magistrate, Balaghat, when a person was alleged to have entered the room when Mr. Naolekar was delivering judgment in a criminal case, and hurled a shoe at the magistrate, which struck Mr. Naolekar on the head.

The man was immediately arrested.

Cuticura

OINTMENT

Cuticura has an almost medical efficacy in arresting itching, irritation and smarting, in drawing out inflammation and soreness and cleaning up skin troubles.

COMFORT FOR ACHING FEET

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

New York Cotton Exchange

STEADY ON UNFAVOURABLE WEEKLY WEATHER REPORTS

Bombay, June 5

The American cotton markets presented a steady attitude throughout the session on Wednesday. Prices recorded a small advance during the initial period of the session on reports of large Worth Street sales and unfavourable weekly weather. Later there was increased selling pressure from Southern interests besides profit-taking operations. A part of the earlier gain was lost in consequence and the session terminated with a gain of one to five points in all contracts.

The Commodity Credit Corporation says that loans may be 13.50 to 14.00 cents. Messrs. Jackson Curtis estimates acreage at 24,800,000, condition at 68 per cent, crop at 11,500,000 bales. The International Statistical Bureau estimates acreage at 25,268,000.

Trading commenced with July contract standing four points higher at 13.26. This was also the highest level touched during the day. Bombay buying and trade price fixing was in evidence at the opening stage. But the advance was soon met with increased offerings from Southern interests. There was also considerable profit-taking. Prices reacted with July touching the lowest at 13.22 (unchanged) the lowest for the day. Scattered support came in with the market closing at 13.23 plus 01 for July contract. Spot rate was finally quoted at 13.79 plus 4.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales. Exports were nil.

NEW ORLEANS

A quiet but steady market. July and October contracts closed at 13.26 plus 01 and 13.43 plus 01. Spot rate stood at 13.01 plus 01.

CHICAGO GRAIN EXCHANGE

Prices improved at first on better buying by Mills and the mention of a possible terminal price for loan wheat in Chicago at 1.15 per bushel. Towards close the market reacted on profit-selling influenced by reports of clearing weather in the Southwest.

STOCK EXCHANGEE

A slight improvement in prices brought forth scattered offerings and the market ruled somewhat irregular. Towards the latter part of the session a fractional improvement again took place and the market closed with a steady tone. U. S. Steels closed unchanged at the previous level.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (at 10 a.m.) 13.26

New York July lowest (at 12-23 p.m.) 13.22

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Trade and Eastern buying. Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 4

July	13.23
October	13.38
December	13.47
Middling Spot	13.78

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 4

July	13.26
October	13.43
December	13.53
Middling Spot	13.01

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 4

	11 a.m. call	Noon call
July	13.24	13.25
October	13.38	13.39
December	13.48	13.48

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 4

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	13,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 5

The market presented a steady appearance to-day with movements confined to a narrow range. Tata Deferreds opened at 1845 and moved between 1840 and 1857-8 eventually closing at 1847-8. Tata Ordinaries opened at 359-8 and improved to 361-8 but finished at 360. Among Textiles Bombay Dyeings kept steady around 1000. The shares in the miscellaneous group continued to be quoted around the previous levels.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1840) 1845 40 57-8 47-8

Tata Ordinaries (359) 359-8 59 61-8 60

Tata Ordinary 360; Tata Deferred 1847/8; Indian Iron 29/10; Steel Corpn of Bengal 18/2; Bombay Dyeing 1000; Central India 280; Century 385; Gokak 195; Kohinoor 400; Simplex 113; Andhra Valley X R 1610; Tata Hydro 175/10; Tata Power 1535; Associated Cement 138; Belapur 200; Bombay Burma (old) 452/8.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 5

Business was suspended on the Bombay Stock Exchange, owing to the death of a member.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 5

LONDON—

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 7/32 two months.

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 three months.

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 four months.

B. C. RATES—

T T 1/6 29/32; D D 1/6 29/32

Banks selling T T 1/6 15/16; D D 1/6 15/16

Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK—

Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2-3 1/2

Banks selling T T Rs. 333 1/4; D D Rs. 333 1/4

Banks buying T T Rs. 330; D D Rs. 328 1/2

MONTREAL—

Ex-rates Dol 4,43/47

Banks selling T T Rs. 303; D D Rs. 304

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4

JAVA—

Ex-rates Gld 7.58/62

Banks selling T. T. Gld 55 3/4; D. D. Gld 56

Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

JAPAN—

Ex-rates Sh 1/2 1/2

Banks selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81

Banks buying T T Rs. 77 1/4

BERNE—

Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40

Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4

Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2

STOCKHOLM—

Ex-rates K 16.85/95

Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123

Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

SINGAPORE—

Ex-rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32

Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158

Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 156

HONGKONG—

Ex-rates Sh 1/3 1/32

Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81

SHANGHAI—

Ex-rates Sh 0/3 7/16

Banks selling T T Rs. 20 1/4 D D Rs. 19 1/4

Banks buying T T Rs. 17; D D Rs. 17

MEXICO—

Ex-rates Pes 19.5 21.5

Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27

Banks buying T T Rs. 65.04; D D Rs. 62.04

LISBON—

Ex-rates Esc 99.80 100.20

Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom. D D Esc 7.35 nom.

Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

NEW YORK—

Ex-rates Dol. 4.03 1/4

JAPAN—

Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £8/8/0 Ready

New York Silver 34 3/4

London Silver 23 7/16 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 3/4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Bombay Yarn Quotations

Bombay, June 5.

Yarn No. 6-1/2s. June 137, August 138, October 139.

Yarn No. 10-1/2s June 151, August 152, October 153.

Yarn No. 20-1/2s. June 224-1/2, August 226, October 227-1/2.

Yarn No. 40s. June 325, August 327, October 329.

BOMBAY COTTON

Narrow Trading

Bombay, June 5

Trading on the cotton market to-day was of a restricted character, especially during the early stages of the session when movements were narrow and two-sided. The rate for Broach July/August contract opened at Rs. 264 about twelve annas under the last close and after touching Rs. 263/8 worked upto Rs. 265 on scattered buying of a general character. Demand was not sustained. Scattered offerings came in at this juncture depressing the rate gradually to Rs. 264. Thereafter a quiet tone prevailed for sometime. Foreign advices had nothing in them to infuse enthusiasm while the action of the other local markets was of an uninteresting character. Later in the afternoon, there was increased pressure. Broach July/August fell back to Rs. 262/8. Around this level selling pressure subsided to some extent and the rate hovered around Rs. 263.

Broach April/May contract also opened at a loss of twelve annas being in bid at the opening stage at Rs. 231. After temporarily touching Rs. 231/8 it fell back to Rs. 230/4 on stray selling. Though it recovered once again to Rs. 230/12 fell back soon to Rs. 230/4. Demand was inadequate while stray offerings were coming forth frequently.

Towards the latter part of the Session option dealers and Mahajan traders came out to sell. Prices declined and closed as under:—

Broach July/Aug.	Rs.	261	8 0
Broach April/May	Rs.	229	8 0
Oomra July	Rs.	178	8 0
Oomra Dec/Jan.	Rs.	183	4 0
Bengal July	Rs.	139	8 0
Bengal Dec/Jan	Rs.	145	8 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 4.

Stock Exchange was narrowly irregular, operators tending to mark time in view of uncertainty in the Eastern Mediterranean. Giltedged were fractionally lowr and Industrials irregular, while Bats were 85 and four against 87 and six on reduction of the interim dividend from nine pence to seven pence and stores again lower. There was some improvement in Kaffirs where the Cape bought non-producers. Oils had occasional minor losses. Wall Street was dull.—Reuter.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 5

Activity was at a low ebb in both the markets. Linseed September contract opened at Rs. 5/10/6 without showing any change from its last close and receded slowly to Rs. 5/10/3 on scattered selling. But sellers were not aggressive and the rate later ruled quiet but steady at Rs. 5/10/6. Wheat September contract opened a quarter anna lower at Rs. 4/5 and later hovered around Rs. 4/4/9. The turnover was restricted. The quietness of other commodities and absence of fresh incentives restricted activity.

In the afternoon Linseed Sept. temporarily improved to Rs. 5-11-6 but soon fell back to Rs. 5-10-6 in sympathy with cotton and closed at this level. Wheat improved to Rs. 4-5-3 and maintained this level for the rest of the Session.

COTTON PARITY.

Broach J/A below New York July 303 cent points at 331

Broach A/M below New York May 453 cent points at 331

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, June 5

Fine White Java Sugar:—Per Cwt.

Ready Bond:—Rs. 9-3-0.

Shipment June:—Rs. 9-0-0 F.B.H.

Indian Sugars Ready:—

Ready (Ordinary):—Rs. 14-0-0 to 14-11-0

Ready (Large Grain):—Rs. 14-12-0 to 16-7-0.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 4

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£87 5/8
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or late r	£99
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£78 1/2
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£104 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£103 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 3/4
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£111 3/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£8 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£75 1/2
National Bank of India	£31

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 4

T T London on:—	
New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

LONDON MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The market was closed in June 5.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 5

Silver market opened with an easy tone at Rs. 62/9 for 1st settlement, showing a loss of one anna from its last close. It receded by a further half an anna to Rs 62/8/6 and then recovered gradually to Rs 62/9/6 on stray covering by bear operators. Around this level there was slightly increased selling pressure influenced by the easier trend in Gold. The rate came down to Rs. 62/7/6 but soon steadied to Rs 62/8/6.

Gold 1st settlement opened quiet at Rs. 42/6. For some time a quiet tone was witnessed. Later general selling came in. A downward trend was assumed. The rate came down to Rs. 42/4/9. Later it ruled quiet but steady at Rs. 42/5. Later it fell back, to Rs. 42/4 on general selling. Closing rates at 5-30 p.m.:—

Silver Ready	Rs.	62	10 0
Silver 1st Sett.	Rs.	62	8 0
Silver 2nd Sett.	Rs.	62	6 6
Gold Ready	Rs.	42	4 6
Gold 1st Sett.	Rs.	42	4 0
Gold 2nd Sett.	Rs.	42	4 0

SILVER

Ready	Rs.	62	11 0
1st Settlement		62	8 0
2nd Settlement		62	6 6

GOLD

Ready		42	5 3
1st Settlement		42	5 3
Gold 2nd Settlement		42	5 3

LONDON SILVER

London, June 4

Spot	23 7/16
Forward	23 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 4

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

BOMBAY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 5.

Yellow Metal Sheet Rs. 73.

Copper Sheets Rs. 81.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 4

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe June/July quoted	20/6
Wheat Barletta Russo June/July quoted	20/5
Wheat South Australian June/July quoted	27/6

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS DOWN

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

JULY 1941

New York, June 5.

Previous closing	13.23
To day's opening	13 23
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	13 19
Difference	—4

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/Aug	Rs. 261
Broach April/May	Rs 229

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 5.

New York cotton was quietly steady with traders awaiting Washington developments Trading in July began unchanged at 13.23. Prices steadied on scattered trade and outside support which easily took hedging and some liquidation.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—

July (13.26/26) 13.23/23

October (13.39/39) 13.37/37

December (13 48/47) 13.46/46

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, June 5.

Castorseeds unquoted

Linseed Bombay Calcutta June/July (£18 9/16) £18 9/16

Linseed La Plata July (£11 3/4) £11 3/4

Groundnut Coromandal June/July (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

JUTES

Dundee June (£49) £49 nominal

Lightning June (£45) £45 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (13 5/8 buyers) 13 3/4d buyers.

Forward October/December (13 7/16d buyers 13 11/16d buyers)

LONDON METALS

Tin (265 buyers 265 1/4 sellers) £266 1/4 buyers, £266 1/2 sellers firmer.

Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62

Lead (£25) £25

Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh). 131 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 5.

Previous closing	4.03 1/4
To-day's opening	4.03 1/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 5.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 5.

The market was closed to-day.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, June 5.

London Gold (£5/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER

London, June 5.

Spot (23 7/16) 23 3/8d nil

Forward (23 7/16) 23 3/8d nil

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32

Paris on Bombay not quoted

New York on Milan not quoted

New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33

London on Shanghai (0/3—1/8 to 0/3—7/16) 0/3—1/8 to 0/3—7/16

London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.

4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

London, June 5.

There was no trading during the night session.

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 4

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb buyers 13 7/16

Heavy Toll Of Life In Malabar Cyclone

Ten Killed And 22 Injured By Lightning Near Ranchi

CALICUT, June 4.

Sixty-five deaths are reported so far resulting from the recent cyclone in South Malabar, Palghat Taluk alone accounting for 27 deaths, mostly due to collapsing of houses and fall of trees, according to a report submitted to the Government by the Collector of Malabar.

The report refers to considerable damage to property in four taluks where two bridges were washed away and serious dislocation of communication was caused, cocoanut and arecanut plantations suffered heavily.

The report also mentions the capsizing of a motor boat near Chowghat, resulting in the death of three persons, including the captain. The report stresses the need for immediate relief work in the affected areas.—A. P.

'BLITZ' FROM HEAVEN

RANCHI, June 5.

Ten people are reported to have been killed and 22 injured, struck by lightning at Tamar and Rasgaon about 32 miles from Ranchi.—United Press.

Tranship Arrangements On S. I. Railway

TRICHINOPOLY, June 5.

In addition to passengers, the booking of luggage and newspaper parcels weighing not more than one maund each will also be booked to stations beyond Ottapalam and will be transhipped at the breach spots between Ottapalam and Shoranur and Pudukad, says the Chief Transportation Superintendent, S. I. Railway, in a message. Despatch of parcels by particular trains or receipt at destination within any stipulated period cannot, however, be guaranteed.—United Press.

BOATS CAPSIZE NEAR QUILANDY

CALICUT, June 4.

Five boats are reported to have capsized in the sea in a strong gale last night near Quilandy, fifteen miles from here. Of twenty persons who were in the boats including the oarsmen ten had miraculous escape, while the others are believed to have been drowned.—A. P.

"Actual Monsoon Sets In City"

Welcome Preliminary Showers: Absence Of Usual Thunder-Storm And Lightning

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Dr. Savur, the Director of the Colaba Observatory, is of the opinion that the actual monsoon has definitely set in over Bombay.

There were four preliminary showers before the regular burst. The first one was at noon yesterday lasting quarter of an hour, with 4 cents of rainfall. In the second shower at 3 p.m. yesterday 2 cents of rain was received in six minutes. The third shower was the heaviest of the four. It began at 8-45 last night and during the next half hour which was the duration of the shower nearly 23 cents of rain fell.

The last shower of the four started at about 4-30 this morning and the city received 4 cents of rain in the space of 10 minutes.

The real monsoon shower may be said to have begun at 7-45 this morning. It lasted for about three hours with short breaks. More rain is expected during the course of the day.

The thunderstorms which often precede the monsoon were absent this year, but this is not an altogether unusual phenomenon. What is remarkable is that the monsoon broke in so silently. The heavy rains and high gusty winds which usually herald the burst of the monsoon were conspicuous by their absence.

The total rainfall for the 24 hours from 8 a.m. yesterday to 8 a.m. to-day is 46 cents.

The temperatures both in the day and night are pleasant and comfortable.

MONSOON STRENGTHENS

Forecast Of Widespread Rain

POONA, June 5.

Monsoon has been strong in Assam, Bengal and Konkan. Widespread rain has fallen in North Hyderabad, and Malabar, while it rained locally in Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces, Central India, Berar, East and North Punjab, and Bombay Deccan. A few light falls were also reported in Kashmir, East United Provinces, Central Provinces, South Hyderabad, Mysore, Southeast Madras.

The principal amounts of rainfall were: Cherrapunji thirteen inches; Shillong nine; Mymensingh, Marmagao, Honavar, four each; Gauhati Dhubri, Chittagong, Purnea, Ratnagiri three each; Cox's Bazar, Khandala two each; Tezpur, Barisal, Dharampur one and half each; Narayanganj Saugor Island, Cochin, Mahabaleshwar one each, Delhi Trivandrum three-quarters each.

Forecast until the sixth evening: the Monsoon will be strong in Assam, and Southeast Bengal, and active in Konkan. Fairly widespread rain will fall in Malabar and West Deccan. It will also rain locally in North and Southwest Bengal, Central parts of the country, East Deccan and Mysore while a few falls are likely in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces East Punjab, East Gujarat and along the North Madras coast.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Widespread moderate to heavy rain is likely in Assam and Southeast Bengal during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-6-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneriod 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 5.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-6-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.068 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 2 a.m. 80.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.1 degrees (0.7 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (1.7 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. during 24 hours 89 p. c.

Direction of wind 8 a.m. SSE.

Velocity of wind 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 266 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10.) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.46 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.46 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.53 inches.

Weather Remark. Rain.

Typhoid Epidemic In Vile-Parle And Andheri

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, June 5.

For the last two months, typhoid fever has been prevalent in an epidemic form in the suburban areas.

The local municipality has taken steps to prevent the spreading of this fever which is evidenced from the Municipal report upto 26th May on the subject.

The report indicates that 153 cases in all were notified, out of which eleven proved fatal and thirteen others were removed to the hospital. The municipal authorities had called a special meeting of the prominent local doctors and Lokmanya Seva Sangh workers, to consider the ways and means of preventing the spread of this disease. It is learnt that with the help of some 18 local doctors, anti-typhoid injections were given free of charge to general public and as many as 2,990 people took advantage of the same at the Municipal dispensaries also. Handbills, leaflets and posters were freely used to explain to the public the methods to avoid the infection of this dreaded disease.

The night schools and Adult Education Committee were able to obtain cinema films from the Municipality to demonstrate the general public the hygienic principles of living.

In the Municipal areas, wells numbering about 430 were purified by disinfectants distributed by the authorities. Samples of tap-water and boring-wells-water were sent to Bombay Municipal Laboratory and they certified the same free from suspected germs, etc.

The report concludes with a request to the public to co-operate with the Municipality in their task, asking for necessary suggestions if any.

By way of grateful remembrance of the services rendered by them to the growth and development of the Calcutta University, the University has secured the portrait photographs of its past Chancellors to adorn its building.

HEAVY FINES ON SUGAR FACTORIES

NAINI TAL, June 5.

It is understood that the U. P. Government have imposed fine of Rs. 1,75,000 and Rs. 1,40,000 on the Bijnor and Saharanpur Sugar Factories respectively for selling sugar without proper authority.

These two sugar factories were fined a few months ago for selling sugar ignoring the agency of the Sugar Syndicate and for crushing extra cane.—United Press.

Aligarh Historical Research Institute

ALIGARH, (By Mail).

At a meeting of the Aligarh Historical Research Institute held recently, it was announced that the Institute had during the year published the first number of the Journal and one volume on Medieval Indian History, namely, the 'Administration of Justice in Medieval India.' Arrangements were also made for the publication of Volumes Nos. 4 and 5 of the Aligarh History of India, for which the material was nearly complete. It was decided that the contributors should be given liberal remunerations.

The Institute also accepted gratefully an offer from the A. I. M Educational Conference of the main Sultan Jahan Manzil, a building erected at a great cost by Her Highness the late Begum of Bhopal for the offices and the Reading Room of the Institute. It is hoped that in the month of August, 1941, the office of the Institute will be permanently located in Sultan Jahan Manzil. Arrangements are also being made for housing a number of manuscripts, books and other documents of historical value, which have been presented to the Institute by people all over India.

Among those who attended the meeting were:

1. Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor.
2. Mr. M. B. Ahmad, I.C.S.
3. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ubaidur Rahman Khan, M.L.A.

Prospects For I.M.S. After War

SIMLA, June 5.

Officers holding King's and Indian Emergency Commissions in the Indian Medical Service during the present emergency will be given preference when permanent appointments are made after the war, provided they are qualified under the conditions then in force, says a Press note.—A. P.

CAMBRIDGE D.Sc. FOR BAWA KARTAR SINGH

LAHORE, June 4.

Prof. Bawa Kartar Singh, head of the Chemistry Department of the University of Allahabad, has been awarded the D.Sc. degree by the University of Cambridge.

Professor Kartar Singh has previously served at Dacca, Lahore, Cuttack and Patna and has carried out valuable research work in stereo-chemistry and organic chemistry.—A. P.

SCHOOLS REOPEN ON MONDAY

AHMEDABAD, June 6.

The local Headmasters' Association has decided to reopen all secondary schools as usual on 9th June, after the summer vacation, in view of the prevailing peaceful atmosphere in the city. The Association has also requested the authorities to make proper police arrangements near the schools. The Municipal primary schools also will reopen the same day.—A. P.

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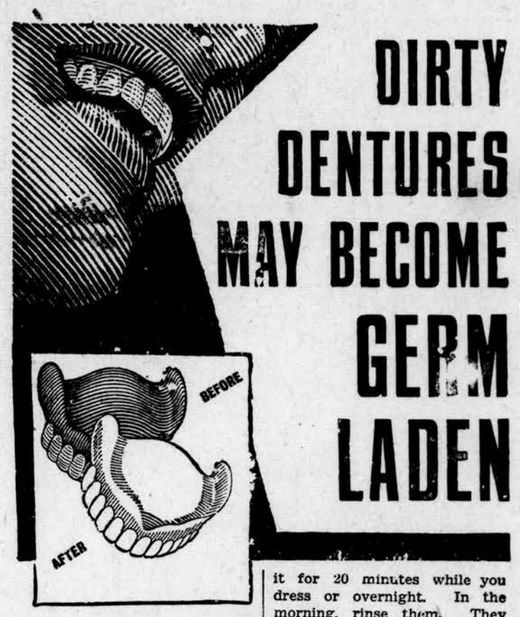

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LABOUR WELCOMES TEXTILE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

BUT RESENTS TARDY ATTITUDE OF GOVT. IN ACTING ON RECOMMENDATIONS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Labour circles in Bombay warmly welcome the recommendations of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee and express keen disappointment at the resolution of the Government of Bombay on the report.

TRIBUTES TO COMMITTEE'S WORK

In an interview with the "Chronicle", Mr. N. M. Joshi, member of the Central Assembly, congratulated the Inquiry Committee on its efficient work and on the "soundness of its recommendations". Referring to Government's attitude, Mr. Joshi said that he could not approve of the excuses which the Government had pleaded for their attitude of inaction".

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) regretted that the Government was putting into cold storage the "valuable report which was the result of hard labour of a very able committee."

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" Mr. N. M. Joshi said:—"I am glad that at long last, the Government of Bombay have published the report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee. Though I have only read the summary of the report and the Government resolution, I feel I ought to congratulate the Committee upon having done their work very efficiently and upon the importance and, generally speaking, of the soundness of their recommendations. Unfortunately, the resolution of the Bombay Government on the report is very disappointing. And I cannot approve of the excuses which they have pleaded for their attitude of inaction regarding these recommendations. It is not correct to say that the recommendations of the Committee regarding living wage and unemployment insurance are merely of theoretical importance at the present time.

WRONG POLICY.

Moreover, it is a wrong policy to wait to think of framing and passing legislation for a living wage, the establishment of the machinery of trade boards and relief of unemployment till wages become extremely depressed and unemployment becomes rampant. Past experience shows that to bring into being legislation of such importance takes a long time. And the policy of starting digging a well when we feel thirsty is a short sighted one. It is equally disappointing to learn from the Bombay Government that the recommendations regarding health insurance and paid holidays must wait till all the provincial Governments agree to these reforms.

The need for common and simultaneous action in labour legislation throughout the country is obvious and I was one of the first persons to suggest to the Government of India to hold periodical conferences of Labour Ministers to co-ordinate reforms for improving the conditions of life and labour in India. But we must realise that reforms like legislation for living wage, health insurance, paid holidays, have become overdue in India for many years. And if there is now any further delay on the ground of the necessity of common action throughout the country, the workers will begin to lose faith in the efficacy of constitutional and evolutionary methods of securing reforms.

A LESSON FROM THE PAST.

If the Bombay Government has sympathy for the workers, I would suggest to them to take courage in both hands and act on their own initiative, without waiting to secure common action in other provinces and then insist upon the other provinces to follow their example. History of labour legislation in India provides some conspicuous examples of progress in labour legislation by this process. It may be in the memory of some that many years ago, the hours of work in the textile industry in Bombay were reduced as a result of a general strike. And even the mill-owners had joined in insisting upon the Government of India to introduce shorter hours of work by legislation. Moreover, the Bombay Government itself was the first one to introduce legislation for maternity benefit. And their good example has been followed by almost all the other provinces.

STANDARDISATION OF WAGES.

Regarding the standardisation of wages, the Committee rightly proposed that this should be effected by a process of levelling up and the present time is the most opportune moment for giving effect to this recommendation, when the industry is making profits and further increase of wages has also become necessary on account of the rise in cost of living, making levelling up easier. If the Government of Bombay loses this opportunity as the mill-owners had lost similar opportunities before, the present anarchical condition of wages in the textile industry will continue for a long time, not only to the detriment of the workers in the industry but to the detriment of the industry itself."

"RED FLAG" SECRETARY WELCOMES REPORT.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) in an interview said:—"The much-awaited report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee has at last seen the light of day. The textile workers in Bombay were greatly agitated over the delay in its publication. I must welcome the publication of the report and the recommendations contained therein. The view expressed by the Government is most disappointing from various points of view. The Government thinks that as many of the recommendations require an All-India consultation and also involve a good deal of financial burden for being given effect to, they must wait at least till the conclusion of the war. We do not agree with this view of the Government. In Great Britain, Mr. Bevin, the Labour Minister, has always maintained that even during the period of the war, social progress must continue and the living standard of the worker must be bettered. I take my stand on the statements of Mr. Bevin and I say that the Government of Bombay is not treating workers here in the same spirit.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.

Continuing, Mr. Nimbkar said: "The Indian worker has not yet put any obstacles in the production of war material and his lot deserves better consideration from the ruling classes.

"The first recommendation of the Committee with regard to the living wage of Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 in Bombay is not of theoretical or academic interest to us as the Government put it, but it is a very live issue in view of the heavy indebtedness of the average textile worker and his low standard of living, unparalleled in the world except in the case of China. The employers of textile industry are making good profits and the worker demands his share in them. The present is the only opportunity to raise the average wages.

"The same can be stated with regard to the scheme of standardisation of wages. The Government employees and organised workers are anxious since 1929 to introduce standardisation but all have failed so far. The present is the most opportune moment when, along with a fair wage increase which the industry can well afford, standardisation can be introduced in our local industry.

NIGHT SHIFT WORK

"The curtailment of hours of work on the night shift is of the utmost importance as nearly 56 mills in Bombay are running their night shifts with a complement of more than 50,000 workers.

"The Bombay mills have gone ahead in more than two-thirds of their mills with rationalisation plans without an adequate safeguard for workers. The Committee makes some suggestion with regard to this factor of the industry and though an average worker is opposed to rationalisation because of the bad conditions involved in the industry at present, I would welcome the minimum that the Committee recommends to ensure better conditions and improvements where rationalisation is introduced.

WELFARE SCHEMES

"With regard to the welfare schemes recommended by the Committee I do not understand why Government intends postponing action on them. The Government of India are already considering though, according to me, in an unsatisfactory way, the provision for sickness insurance and holidays with pay. The other points such as industrial hygiene, co-operative societies, educational facilities, regular medical inspection, provident fund, establishment of an employment Bureau are such that the Government of Bombay can very well begin with them even to-day. I understand that a good deal of inquiry will be necessary to launch a scheme of unemployment insurance. I can understand that a well-planned housing scheme may be an impractical proposition in war conditions. But with regard to the points raised above and the question of trade board, labour courts and All-India Industrial Councils, they can all be tackled now. These schemes mean a good deal of co-operation between organised labour and the Millowners' Association. But in Bombay such co-operation is entirely lacking. Since 1929, the Bombay Millowners' Association has refused to recognise the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) and I would urge upon them the opinion expressed by the Committee with regard to the development of a sound trade union movement.

"It is a pity that the Government is putting into cold storage this valuable report which is the result of hard labour, for two years of a very able Committee On behalf of my organisation I must strongly protest against this and I do not desire to give any threats but I take the liberty of stating that both the Government and the employers are not going to get contented labour which they need most at this hour if the recommendations of this Committee are given the go by."

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For full particulars see current Time Table.

Forged Notes Case

Sardar Dewansingh Convicted

GURGAON, June 5.

Sardar Dewansingh Maftoon editor and proprietor of the "Ryasat", a prominent Urdu weekly of Delhi, and Mr. Sushilkumar Ghosh, a block-maker of Delhi, were convicted to-day by Dewan Sukhanand, Additional District Magistrate, in connection with the Forged Currency Notes Case.

Dewan Singh was sentenced under Section 489 (b) and (c) read with Section 115 of the Indian Penal Code respectively in default to two years' each, the sentences to run concurrently.

Sushilkumar Ghosh was sentenced under Section 489 (a) and (d) to seven years' each and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default to two years, the sentences to run concurrently. Sushilkumar was also sentenced under Section 489 (b) and (c) to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in each count in default to two years' and one year more imprisonment, the latter sentences running concurrently after the expiry of the first sentence.

The prosecution case briefly was that the Delhi Police searched the office and residence of Sardar Dewansingh and recovered 14 forged hundred-rupee currency notes from the possession of Dewansingh and some similar notes and articles for the manufacture of notes from Sushilkumar.

The case was originally tried in Delhi but was later transferred to Gurgaon under orders from the Lahore High Court.—United Press.

Strike Threat In Nagpur

Decision Of C. P. And Berar Provincial Textile Representatives

AKOLA, June 5.

The C. P. and Berar Provincial Textile Representative's Conference was held here on June 3 and 4. Mr. R. M. Pendse presided.

The Conference decided to declare a Provincial General Textile Strike from June 26, demanding restoration of wage-cut, stability of services, a wage-increase and other concessions.

The Conference also decided to intensify the struggle by calling other wage-earners to strike in the Province.

At a crowded public meeting of local textile workers, the resolutions passed at the Conference were ratified and Government was urged to intervene in time to avoid a strike.—A. P.

Preparations for the 23rd session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to be held at Bhagalpur in Bihar, during the X'mas holidays have been started. A reception Committee has been formed.

An exhibition of goods and articles manufactured by Hindus or Hindu companies in Hindustan have passed the First Year Arts will be organised during the Mahasabha session.—A. P.

(Continued from col. 6)

situated by the peculiar nature of its production, or of any special charges that it has to bear because of its location.

It will be for the Trade Board to go into the question of wage differentials and to fix them as far as practicable in a logical manner.

Where men and women perform identical tasks their wages should be the same.

NEED FOR TRADE BOARD

They recommend that a trade board be set up for the cotton textile industry of this Province and that its powers and constitution should be similar to those of the Trade Boards established under the British Trade Boards Acts of 1909 and 1918.

There should be one trade board for the whole of the Province.

It should be composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers and should also contain some independent persons.

The number of representatives of each side may suitably be placed between twelve and fifteen.

The number of independent appointed members should be three, of whom one should be nominated chairman.

The representatives of both sides should be nominated after asking associations and unions, wherever they exist, to suggest suitable names, and where such associations and unions do not exist, Government should make appointments after direct investigation.

The total representation will have to be so distributed as to make the employers' representation representative of all centres of the industry and the workers' representation representative of the various occupations in the industry as well as all the centres of the industry.

In view of the present state of workers' organizations in the Province, it is necessary to provide that among workers' representatives on the trade board, there may be included some persons, not exceeding in number one-half of the total representatives, who may not be actual workers in the industry.

The main duty of the trade board shall be to fix minimum time and/or piece rates for as large a body of workers included in the industry as possible.

The trade board should have also the power to fix guaranteed time rates and piece work basis time rates.

The Board may fix special rates for learners, infirm and injured workers, and it may fix different rates for different centres or districts.

The trade board may also be authorised to set up, if it considers necessary, regional advisory committees to assist it in its work.

Minimum wage regulation by a trade board cannot apply to those occupations in any centre for which wage rates have been standardised.

When a trade board decides to fix or vary a rate, it should publish the proposed rates of wages for the information of the employers and workers in the industry, and, after hearing objections, it should communicate its final decision to the Minister in charge.

The Minister should, on receipt of the decision of the Trade Board, make an order. In making an order, it should not be open to the Minister to modify the decision, but he may send the decision back to the board for reconsideration. When the Minister makes an order, the wage rates should become the legally binding minimum rates for all the employers concerned.

Enforcement should be guaranteed by providing for the keeping of records by employers and their periodic inspection.

Minimum rates of wages in industries for which trade boards are established should be removed from Schedule II framed under Section 28 of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938 A similar exception with regard to minimum wages should also be made in the Act in the definition of "Industrial Matter".

Textile Industry Needs A Trade Board

Representatives Of Employers And Labour Must Be In It

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee's Proposals Of Living Wage Standard And Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery

A living wage standard with a typical family as the unit, minimum wage fixing machinery with the profit-making capacity of the industry in the whole province as the main criterion and the setting up of a Trade Board, representative of employers and workers with comprehensive powers to deal with the problem of wages etc., are some of the vital recommendations of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee whose report was published in our yesterday's issue.

The following is a brief summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee regarding the living wage standard and the minimum wage:—

The Committee do not attach much weight to the plea regarding the inadvisability of defining a living wage standard.

They do not accept the contentions that the evaluation of a living wage standard by them would penalise, in a special manner, the textile industry of this province and further that such evaluation must necessarily be preceded by an All-India inquiry covering all industries.

Although the data are not in every respect as ample as they would have wished, the Committee cannot hold them to be so insufficient as to make it impossible for them to frame a general picture of the living wage standard.

General considerations are strong for presuming that the large majority of textile workers are married men.

It is safe to assume that single men form a negligible proportion of textile workers in the Province and the Committee, therefore, have decided that the living wage standard should be determined in respect of the family unit.

THE TYPICAL FAMILY

On a balance of considerations, it would be most appropriate to define the living wage standard in all centres with reference to a family of four persons i.e., a man, a wife and two dependents who would ordinarily be children under 14.

The typical family of four members converted into consumption units will be equivalent to one male—1, a wife—.8 and two dependents or children .6 x 2—1.2; altogether 3.0.

According to Dr. Aykroyd, the cost of food for a family of three consumption units in the Province of Bombay would work out to a total of Rs. 22-8-0 per month

Other estimates of cost for a minimum vegetarian diet for Bombay approximate to the figure of Rs. 23 per month for a family of three consumption units.

The minimum requirements of housing accommodation are two rooms of a floor area of 180 square feet for a family of four in Bombay. The standard of floor area may be put a little higher in less crowded cities.

The Committee assess the minimum expenditure on rent on the above standards at Rs. 12 per month in Bombay, at between Rs. 6/8 and Rs. 7 in Ahmedabad and at between Rs. 4 and Rs. 4/8 in Sholapur.

The minimum expenditure on items other than food and rent, they assess at between Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 per month.

For a typical family of a husband, wife and two children, the range of total expenditure for maintaining a living wage standard they calculate at between Rs. 50 and Rs. 55 for Bombay and at between Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 for Ahmedabad. For Sholapur the range would be about Rs. 3 to 5 less than for Ahmedabad, and the range for the other centres could be approximately determined by making similar approximate allowances.

They cannot, for a typical family, make any allowance for the earnings of the wife.

Any supplementary sources of earning may be safely neglected from the calculations in arriving at the total expenditure of maintaining a living wage standard.

Barring the higher grades of occupations such as those of sizers and warpers, and a section of the best-paid weavers in the bigger centres of the industry earnings in all other occupations fail to come up to the living wage standard. For the large bulk of the workers, indeed, earnings fall far short of the standard.

MINIMUM WAGE

Minimum wage fixing machinery has to-day advanced from the position of being applied to a few exceptionally low-wage industries for merely restoring proper competitive conditions to being applicable to all industries where labour is unorganised or weakly organised.

An exceptionally low wage level can no longer be considered a necessary requirement before minimum wage regulation is introduced. The only necessary test is the state of labour organisation.

They do not agree that the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act dispenses with the need for a special machinery for fixing or revising minimum wage rates.

It would not be sufficient to restrict the regulation to a single general minimum; all occupational grades in the industry must be covered, and this can best be done through the machinery of the trade board.

It is not possible to lay down in any well defined terms, a basis for the fixation of the minimum wage. The standard of living and the condition of the industry will always remain the guiding considerations. But it is not possible to define for this purpose in a precise manner either of these concepts or to indicate the weight that should be attached to each.

PROFIT-MAKING AS TEST

The capacity should certainly not be measured in terms of the individual establishment. In considering capacity to pay of the industry in a centre, the main criterion should be the profit-making capacity of the industry in the whole Province. Only such allowances would be made for a particular centre as are neces-

(Continued in col. 4)

Taj

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Lowtide: 2-42; 15-0
Sunrise: 6h 7m.
Sunset: 7h 14m.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY—"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 31st May 1941 was 320; of these 211 were males and 109 females."

LATE SRINIVAS IYENGAR—The committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution on the demise of Mr. Srinivas Iyengar and offered their sincere condolences and sympathies to the members of his family in their sad bereavement.

SARASWAT DEEN VATSAL SANGH—Under Rule 11 of the Sangh the election of 10 members of the Managing Committee will be made at the ensuing annual meeting. Nominations (on printed forms of the Sangh) duly proposed and seconded for the election to the Managing Committee for 1941-42 are to be sent in to reach the Hon. Secretary of the Sangh at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Saraswat Bank Building, Nikadwari Lane upto 8 p.m. on July 15th

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Navy Steps Out". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Under Your Hat". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tall, Dark and Handsome." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"It's in the Air". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi." Daily at 4 p.m only
ROXY—"Naya Sansar." Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4 p.m. only
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4 p.m only
PALACE—"For Freedom." Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m
EDWARD—"Bonnie Scotland". Daily at 1, 3 and 5 p.m
HINDMATA—"Nirmala". Daily at 4-30 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Prabhat'. Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH—Hindi Examinations of Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth have now been recognised by Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag. Free classes for Madhyama (Sahitya Visharad) of Sammelan, Prayag and Hindi Bhasha Ratna will be re-opened to-morrow (Saturday) and will be regularly held on Saturdays and Sundays between 4 and 6 p.m in Marwari Vidyalaya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road.

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NEW EMPIRE 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Opening Postponed Due To Riots

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL SCHOOL—Due to communal disturbance in City the Social Service League's Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial Schools for Women will open on Monday, the 16th June, 1941, instead of 5th June 1941.

Anjuman-I-Islam Mahim Girls' School

The opening ceremony of the Anjuman-i-Islam Mahim Girls' School, which was to be held on Sunday, the 8th June, 1941, and which was to be presided over by Lady Ibrahim Rahimtoola, has unfortunately had to be cancelled owing to the continuance of riots in Bombay. The school, will however, open on Monday, the 9th June, 1941. Admissions are already in progress and parents or guardians who desire to get their daughters or wards admitted are requested to see the headmistress at School Premises at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim. Further particulars of the School will be available both from the headmistress at Mahim and from the office of the Anjuman 92, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION—The Chairman, Bombay Women's Association, writes:—

"Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, President, All-India Women's Conference left Bombay by Punjab Mail. Lady Rama Rau, Miss Godavari Gokhale and Miss Kamal Wagle gave her a send-off at Victoria Terminus.

A farewell lunch was given to Mrs. Nehru and members of the Standing Committee at which Mrs. Nehru expressed her satisfaction with the arrangements made by Bombay Women's Association for the meeting of the Standing Committee in Bombay. Miss Godavari Gokhale, Chairman, Bombay Women's Association thanked the President and members of the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference for having given to the Bombay Branch of the All-India Women's Conference an opportunity to welcome them to Bombay. She also thanked to the Chairman, Reception Committee, Lady Rama Rau, and the Secretaries, Mrs. Ismail and Miss Wagle and members of the Reception Committee for their willing co-operation."

City's Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 22nd week of 1941 i.e. the week ended 31st May 1941, were as under:—

The total mortality 626 was 99 more than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 21·8 on the Census population of 1941 as against 618 and the death rate 27·6 for the 22nd week of 1940. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 593 and the death rate 26.5.

Out of the total deaths, 179 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Small-pox caused 38 attacks (including 3 imported) and 24 deaths. There were 3 cases of Cholera (all imported from Thana) of which one was fatal. Plague was absent during the week. There were 18 deaths from Typhoid.

FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS—The postponed annual general meeting of the Federation of Social Welfare Associations will be held to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. at the Social Service League Hall, Prarthna Samaj.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUNDS—The Municipal Secretary has the honour to state that the Municipal Commissioner will meet the elected members of Ward No. 6, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-51 a.m. (Bombay Time), at the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade and go round with them in the Ward.

"SHETH GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES LOCAL SCHOOLS"—The guardians are informed that these charities' schools in Bombay—High School, Seminary, Sanskrit Pathshala and Girls School will remain closed for the present till Sunday, the 15th June, 1941, on account of riots in the city.

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AND RUTHERFORD · HADEN · HUNTER
and KATHRYN GRAYSON
Screen Play by Jane Murfin and Harry Ruskin
Directed by GEORGE B. SEITZ

RELEASE OF MATRIC RESULTS TO PRESS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

At the meeting of the University Syndicate this afternoon, it was decided to make available to accredited representatives of the Press the result of the Matriculation Examination between 9-30 p. m. and 10-30 p. m. on the night of June 10, on the explicit understanding that the results will not be published before 4 a. m. on June 11.

It is understood that the offending paper of Karachi, which published prematurely the results last year, will be excluded from the privilege of publishing the results, as a penalty for violating the understanding last year.

No King's Birthday Functions This Year

As His Majesty the King-Emperor has expressed the wish that there should be no celebrations of his birthday on June 12 during the war, the usual parades and State banquet in Bombay Province will not be held this year.

June 12, however, will still be observed as a public holiday and flags will be flown.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION ASHRAM

AN APPEAL.

Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Khar Ramakrishna Ashram, writes:—

The Ramakrishna Mission has already been working for the worst sufferers in riot for the last one month and half.

The latest Cyclone in Malabar and Bengal has played a great havoc upon an extensive area over those places, rendering thousands of souls absolutely homeless and helpless. Words beggar description of the acute distress of the victims. The Mission has also started relief in the affected area. Some of the generous public have kindly been sending their contributions for the relief of the cyclone and riot sufferers.

The Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, the Vilangans, Trichur, Cochin state, is one of the worst affected institutions in Southern India by this cyclone. Its educational activities commenced in the year, 1924, when the Ramakrishna Gurukula and Vidyamandira were ushered into existence for imparting education mainly to Harijan boys and girls. The whole buildings, namely, High school section Primary section, Industrial section, Library section, Medical ward, Residential section and cow-sheds have been completely destroyed by this cyclone and floods. There are no trees, plantains, etc., in the compound and two of the cows also died due to the collapse of the shed. The President, Swami Ajaranada was wounded severely.

The public are kindly requested to mention clearly for which relief, their contribution is meant.

We fervently appeal to the generous public to send in their quota to relieve the suffering millions. Any contribution, however small, will be most thankfully acknowledged by the President, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar, Bombay, 21.

CHARGED WITH TAKING BETS.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Chhaganlal Deochand, who was arrested yesterday at Colaba Road on a charge of receiving satta bets, was placed this morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Applying for an extension of the bail period of the accused the police alleged that the accused was arrested in a public place for receiving bets on satta figures. On searching the accused, the police recovered four slips containing alleged satta figures and moneys.

The Magistrate granted the police application.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE—At the Ochhavlal Nazar Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensary conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of May, 1941, was 1,102 of which 448 men, 272 women and 382 children. The daily average attendance of patients was 41.

G. S. B. SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE.

Applications for help are invited from students of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community, hailing from South and North Kanara, and studying in High Schools. Applications should reach the Hon. Secretary, Goud Saraswat Brahmin Scholarship League, C/o Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, Nikat Lane, Girgaum, Bombay, by 30th June 1941. Applications received later may not be considered.

Applications are also invited for the Dangi Memorial Prize of Rs. 20 for the current year. Applicant should be studying in any of the Technical or Industrial Institutes in the Bombay Presidency, and should be a Goud Saraswat Brahmin student from South or North Kanara.

Applications are also invited for Industrial Scholarships of Rs. 5 per month. Applicant should be studying in the Industrial Institutes of the Bombay Presidency and recognised by the Government.

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BELAPUR SUGAR FACTORY STRIKE

Statement Of Managing Authorities

BOMBAY, June 5.

In connection with the strike of the workers of Haregaon Sugar Factory in Belapur reported on June 3, the management of the Belapur Company Ltd., have issued the following statement:—

"The statement in regard to the strike of the workers employed by the Belapur Company is not correct. The management has not refused to provide better housing accommodation; an extensive building programme was laid down some years ago and new quarters are being erected every year. As regards the people living in the huts, which were destroyed by fire, accommodation was arranged for them and materials for rebuilding huts are being supplied; grain was distributed and arrangements were made to purchase suitable clothing—all free of charge. These huts were not the Company's property.

The chief demand of the workers is for dear food allowance, but in January, 1940, the workers, at their request, were given a rise in pay in lieu of a dear food allowance and this on the understanding that no dear food allowance or war allowance would be granted or asked for."—A. P.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN YERAVDA JAIL?

Protest Against Inadequate Accommodation

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 4.

All the 565 Satyagrahi prisoners lodged in the Yeravda Camp Jail, it is understood, have refused to take one meal from to-day to protest against inadequate accommodation and inferior quality of vegetables supplied.

It may be recalled that a few days ago these prisoners refused to take vegetables on the same ground, but immediately they were assured by the jail authorities that there would be a definite improvement in the matter. But the matters, it appears, did not improve at all and the prisoners noticed no change for the better.

As a last resort to get their grievances redressed the prisoners resorted to partial hunger-strike, an intimation of which was sent to the Inspector-General of Prisons. On Sunday last all the prisoners refused to take vegetables, and 32 prisoners have abandoned their evening meal since that day. And Mr. Farsu, from Ratnagiri is on hunger-strike since Monday. Even then the matters did not improve and the prisoners decided to refuse one meal from to-day.

Six prominent prisoners Mr. Adhyapak from Belgaum, Mr. Laxmidas Dani, Mr. Vajabhai Shah, Mr. Rajabatt, Mr. Motibhai and Mr. Ambashankar were transferred to-day to Dhulia Central Jail.

CONGRESS M.L.A. TOPS POLL

(From Our Correspondent)

PALAHGR. June 2.

There was very keen contest for the District Local Board election for the Manor constituency of the Palghar Taluka. As the Maharashtra Prantik Congress Committee had resolved not to contest the District Local Board elections on the Congress ticket, the Nationalist workers in the district had formed the Congress Nationalist Party and fought the election.

In the Mahin constituency of Palghar Taluka, Mr. M. B. Dandekar and Mrs. Nalinibai Joshi of this party were returned unopposed. For the Manor constituency the Congress Nationalist Party had put up three candidates, Messrs. V. V. Dandekar, M.L.A., Palghar, C. A. Samant and V. N. Patil, for the three seats. The opposition candidate was Mr. C. T. Gadre, pleader of Tarapur. He was backed up by the Hindu Mahasabhaits, Muslims of Manor and the big landlords of Palghar. All the three candidates of the Congress Nationalist Party were returned with a thumping majority.

Mr. V. V. Dandekar, Congress M.L.A., of Palghar, secured 1,523 votes and topped the poll. Messrs. C. A. Samant got 1,439 votes and Mr. V. N. Patil got 1,415 votes respectively. Mr. C. T. Gadre got a smashing defeat getting only 567 votes. 77 per cent of voters came to the polling booths and exercised their franchise.

LAHORE:—The Organising Board of Punjab Students has decided to hold a conference on June 28 and 29 next, in order to formulate demands of the students and to devise ways and means to achieve them. Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier of Sind, has been invited to preside.

The Board will also consider the next step of the students movement in the province.

Prevent NIGHT CHILL Dangers

IF you go out into the chilly night air without your Peps you're simply inviting trouble. The risk of catching a bad cold or chill which might turn to pneumonia is far too great. So, remember, and if you do have to turn out into the treacherous night air, take Peps antiseptic, breatheable tablets.
Dissolved in your mouth a Peps releases rich, medicinal essences, which mix with your breath and are carried deep into your lungs. Thus Peps not only overcome infectious germs, but, by their warming and invigorating action, they give valuable protection to your throat, chest and lungs. Also, for coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, etc., Peps are your ideal remedy.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1941

AMAZING INEPTITUDE

The history of bureaucratic Government in India is strewn with numerous instances of ineptitude, bungling and incompetence. But even in that history it will be difficult to find instances to parallel the amazing ineptitude which the Government of Bombay have displayed in their handling of the Report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee. That Committee was appointed nearly four years ago by the then Congress Government to investigate into the question of the adequacy of wages and kindred matters in connection with the Textile Industry of this Province. The Committee was appointed in pursuance of the keen desire of the Congress Government to give a fair deal to the long-suffering and neglected workers of the Textile Industry without jeopardising the vital interests of the latter. Among other things the Committee was asked by the Government "to report whether in view of the present condition of the industry an immediate increase in wages can be given in any occupation centre or unit of the industry, pending the conclusion of the Committee's work and the preparation of its Report and to make recommendations in this behalf." On 11th February 1938 the Committee submitted its Interim Report and on the 14th February 1938 the Congress Government released the Report with their own resolution on it in the course of which they said: "This question has been studied in detail by the Committee, who in a report of over one hundred pages have closely analysed all the data relevant to the issues involved. They have come to the conclusion that the condition of the industry has decidedly improved in the year 1937, that it has emerged out of the period of depression, and that the profit-making capacity of the industry as a whole has increased. The wages of the workers employed in the industry have been subjected to various cuts in recent years and the principal reason advanced for these cuts was the depression. This having been lifted it is the opinion of the Committee that an increase in the present level of wages is justified...The conclusions and recommendations of the Committee have been made after a searching enquiry, and in the view of Government are entitled to the weight and authority which should be attached to the award of an Industrial Court or a Court of Arbitration. Government are, therefore, of opinion that the recommendations as they stand should be carried out and accepted both by employers and labour". The dispatch with which the Congress Government dealt with the Interim Report is in striking contrast with the indefensibly dilatory attitude which the present bureaucratic Government have adopted towards the main Report of the Committee which was submitted to them on July 27 last year.

"Monumental Work"

The Report, Government deign to recognize, is "a monumental work of 500 pages," "covers the whole organisation of the textile industry and some of its recommendations affect labour in other industries" and "its recommendations and discussions cover matters of vital interest to industry and labour not only in this Province but in the whole of India." Government could have been excused if they had spent the ten months that expired between the submission of the Report and its release by them in formulating their own decisions on its recommendations. But they have spent these ten months in trying to decide about "the most appropriate date for *releasing* (our italics) the report" and in seeking to discover arguments for consigning it to cold-storage. "Certain of the Committee's findings, such as those on the living wage standard and unemployment insurance must under the present economic conditions in the country", Government tell us, "be considered as of a purely theoretical value and academic interest." They go on to add: "Some of the Committee's recommendations, e.g., those on sickness insurance, holidays with pay etc., are of An All-India rather than of a provincial character. The recommendations relating to such subjects as the establishment of committees for rationalisation and standardisation of wages, the formation of trade boards and labour courts and the establishments of employment exchanges will have to be subjected to close and careful consideration before any action can be taken on them. Some of the Committee's recommendations are not of great importance at the moment although they may become so at the conclusion of the war. "As a whole the proposals aim at providing standards for workers at a considerable cost both to the Government and to the textile industry. Before they can be adopted in whole or in part, it is necessary to achieve some agreement with other industrial Provinces and States, since the adoption of higher standards in one Province only is likely to be a handicap to industry and employment in that Province". Surely all this could have been said by the Government ten months ago without the inexcusable waste of public time that has been entailed.

Dangers Of Delay

As to the pleas for inaction that have been advanced they are in accord with the unfortunate spirit that has characterized the attitude of the present Government towards the Report. A popular Government had directed a Committee of responsible men "to examine the wages paid to workers having regard to the hours, efficiency and conditions of work in the various centres of the textile industry in the Province, to enquire, in this regard, into the adequacy or inadequacy of the wages earned in relation to a living wage standard and, if they are found in any occupation, centre or unit of industry to be inadequate, to enquire into and report upon the reasons therefor, and to make recommendations". The Committee gives its findings and makes its recommendations and the present bureaucratic Government coolly tell the public that "these findings must, under the present economic conditions in the country, be considered as of purely theoretical value and academic interest!" The Committee's findings about wages are: "Barring the higher grades of occupation such as those of sizers and warpers, and a section of the best-paid weavers in the bigger centres of the industry, earnings in all other occupations fall to come up to the living wage standard. For the large bulk of the workers, indeed, earnings fall far short of the standard." These findings may be of "purely theoretical value and academic interest" to bureaucrats immersed in their files, but to thousands of workers and their families they are of vital interest and call for early remedial action. The plea that some agreement with other industrial Provinces and States must be achieved before the adoption of higher standards in one Province has some force, but it could be advanced to block all reform and, as Mr. Joshi points out, it was not advanced when the Government of Bombay on their own initiative introduced maternity benefit. The Committee was not unaware of this plea in its recommendation about regulation of night shifts, for instance, which, owing to their wide prevalence at present in this Province, call for regulation in the interest of the industry as well as the workers. It says: "Obviously, All-India action on this subject, if it could be secured without much delay, would be welcome. On the other hand it has to be remembered that the provinces are now competent to undertake labour legislation and there is much to be said in favour of the view that if one province gives a lead in regulating night shifts other provinces will follow suit. We, therefore, recommend that legislation on the lines suggested by us be undertaken in the province of Bombay as early as possible." What the Committee says about the need for action in regard to night shifts applies to other recommendations made by it and if the present Government are anxious to give a fair deal to Labour they should, as Mr. Joshi says, take courage in both hands and act on their own initiative and then insist upon other provinces to follow. Nothing so clearly demonstrates the unfair and incompetent handling of the Committee's Report by the Government than their remark that "the recommendations relating to such subjects as the establishment of committees for rationalisation and standardisation of wages, the formation of trade boards and labour courts and the establishments of employment exchanges will have to be subjected to close and careful consideration before any action can be taken on them" Surely it is not suggested that a period of ten months was not sufficient for Government to give "close and careful consideration" to these recommendations and if it was necessary to consult public opinion, was it fair to withhold publication of the Report for such a long time? The recommendations of the Committee on these matters, especially on rationalization and standardization of wages, are such as in the interests of the industry as well as the workers should have been given effect to without delay. In fact for implementing these recommendations and many others no time could be more suitable than the present when the textile industry is passing through an exceptionally prosperous period and is, therefore, capable of meeting the cost of the reforms which would be repaid to it ten-fold through greater contentment and higher efficiency of the workers and, therefore, through its own greater prosperity. It is unfortunate that the Government of Bombay have not given sufficient consideration to this aspect of the question and have paid ready heed to short-sighted reluctance of the employers to undertake any measures that are calculated to provide higher standards for workers. It is not surprising, therefore, that spokesmen of the workers have expressed their keen disappointment at the attitude adopted by the Government towards the Committee's Report. How unwise and dangerous that attitude is is emphasized by Mr. N. M. Joshi who, in the interview which we publish elsewhere, says that "the need for co-ordinated action is obvious but we must realize that reforms like legislation for a living wage etc., have become overdue and if there is further delay because of the necessity for common action, the workers will begin to lose faith in the efficacy of constitutional and evolutionary methods of securing reforms". Let the Government of Bombay consider Mr. Joshi's warning seriously and earnestly as bringing into relief the dangers of delay.

THE POET'S INDICTMENT

Poet Tagore is eighty and on his sick bed but he is deeply stirred by Miss Elanor Rathbone's open letter to non-co-operating Indians which he rightly regards as being calculated to "add insult to injury and pour salt over our wounds." He is particularly moved by Miss Rathbone's unfair references to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who, she knows, is gagged behind prison bars. "His enforced silence," the Poet says, "makes it necessary for me to voice a protest even from my sick bed". As the leader of the Congress and the originator of the present policy of non-co-operation, Gandhiji also may be expected to make a statement soon on this and allied subjects. It will then be desirable for some Congress organisation to publish in a pamphlet Miss Rathbone's letter, the principal replies to it and a few other relevant articles so that thinking men in India and Britain may judge for themselves and the Britisher may think whether or not he should, in the words of the Poet, at least keep silent at our wrongs and "be grateful for our inaction."

We have already commented upon Miss Rathbone's letter and it is not worth second consideration. But Tagore's statement deserves to be read and re-read repeatedly by Indians and Britishers, particularly by the latter as it is a spirited indictment of British rule in India, apart from its literary qualities and its rarity as the Poet's excursion into politics. Miss Rathbone may, indeed, be thanked for provoking the statement.

The points in the Poet's indictment of British rule are familiar—low literacy in the country "even after a couple of centuries of British administration", grinding poverty in villages in which "wells are even more scarce than schools" and in several of which "people perish of hunger and not even a cartload of rice brought to their door from the neighbouring district"; the precariousness of law and order as "when scores of Indian lives are lost, our property looted, our women dishonoured, the mighty British arms stir in no action"; the disarming and emsculation of the people whose lathi-training even is drastically restricted. All these things are far too familiar. But the poet's touch makes the tale unusually impressive. Who can remain unimpressed by the Poet's accusation that the British, while pretending to be trustees of our welfare, "have betrayed the great trust and have sacrificed the happiness of millions in India to bloat the pockets of a few capitalists at home"? And who can be unmoved by his indignation at Miss Rathbone's expecting us "to kiss the hand of her people in servility for having riveted chains on ours"?

Germany's Front

The following are cabled extracts from King-Hall Newsletter dated May 20, 1941.

We have received the following letter from Dr. Otto Strasser, the foremost anti-Nazi German, who is now in Canada, on the present international situation. Because of his long personal knowledge of Nazi leaders and of Hitler's Reich Dr. Strasser's views deserve wide and careful attention.

"Since the beginning of this year I have received about thirty letters from Germany. They came from all quarters, not merely from members of the 'Black Front' (Anti-Nazis) but also from army officers, officials of State and even leading members of Hitler's Party.

"All these letters without exception express the firm conviction that war will end this year and, the great majority of the writers reckon, with German victory. The sentence, varying slightly in forms of expression, that 'in autumn (some letters even mention summer) our soldiers will be home and all misery will be at an end' is repeated again and again.

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"This confidence has something desperate in it and reveals the moral fatigue of the German people. The Germans are in the situation of a man who has travelled a long way carrying a heavy load suffering hunger, thirst and privations of all kinds and who now hopes that he has 'only another half an hour to endure to the journey's end.'

"A few of the letters venture to answer the question how the expected victory is to be won in the summer or in the autumn of this year. It is not fear of the censor (for some letters have reached me without passing the censor) that causes this reserve but the impossibility of forming an opinion. When any attempt is made to give some reply to this question, it is suggested that immediately after the expected victories in the Mediterranean and in Asia Minor, 'the last attack'—or total invasion—on England itself will be made.

"In this respect a report from military circles reveals the greatest scepticism. The Navy considers that an invasion is quite impossible and says that only the Army and the Air Force can solve the problem. The Army, on the other hand, full of the instinctive fear of the sea that many Germans have, says that it cannot guarantee the success of an invasion unless there is safe sea communication. It seeks to throw the onus on the Navy and on the Air Force. The Air Force last year was firmly convinced that it could gain mastery over the British sky and be able thus not only to cover invasion but also to support a secondary thrust. Since the bloody experiences of August and September 1940, however,—although Goering's bombastic self-assurance remained unshaken—Hitler's faith in Goering's Luftwaffe declined. Besides the instinctive fear of a 'trip across the Channel' the sub-conscious mind of the German people is filled with fear of America. Goebbels' propaganda Ministry, therefore, is doing all it can to prevent this fear from finding any expression so that America is either not mentioned at all or is waived aside. Goebbels thus learnt his lesson from the last war: then American power was under-estimated, a thing which to-day he does not dare to do.

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"During the whole course of this war I have not received a single letter from Germany that could in any way be taken to suggest that the food or raw material situation in Germany might lead to a collapse. On the contrary, it is definitely shown that years of economic planning in preparation for this war have placed the country in a far better position than was the case in 1914-18. The position is much the same in regard to raw materials, especially oil.

"From the German point of view the man-power situation is just as satisfactory or perhaps more so. In the last war the problem presented an ever-mounting difficulty to the High Command which from 1917 onwards led to the catastrophe. The world forgets too easily that in the last war Germany had no fewer than ten million men under arms and to-day she could without difficulty call up and equip no less than twelve million men. This is the reason for the feeling of security which animates both the German people and the Army, for all believe with conviction that defeat on land is impossible.

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"At the most ten per cent of the German people stand with conviction behind the Hitler system while at least ten per cent have fought with equal conviction for many years against it, and a further 80 per cent of the German people are non-political and simply follow the victor. (This is the decisive reason why Hitler, since his seizure of power, has had to have a victory of sorts every six months or so to keep this 80 per cent loyal to his unpopular system of dictatorship).

"As long, therefore, as Hitler was enabled through the weakness of the Democracies to romp home with his foreign and political successes and as long as he is able—through lack of preparation of the Democracies—to come back with more military successes, just so long will the 80 per cent run along more or less loyally with the ten per cent of Hitler's real supporters.

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"These data, taken together, reveal that the German people are living to-day in a kind of up-and-down mood between fear and hope: the hope of a successful invasion of Britain and final victory this summer—or at the latest this autumn—fear that invasion may fail, fear of American intervention, and fear of British air reprisals.

"The turning point on the moral battle-field will occur in autumn this year if there is no successful attempt at invasion. If British policy will then pay the much-needed attention to 'the battle-field of the German Home Front' that should long ago have been given to this sphere then will begin, three months 'after Hitler's Battle of the Marne', a revolution inside Germany which alone will bring victory to the Democracies".

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Spain And War

Mr. George Slocombe is responsible for the story in the *Sunday Express* of London that Spain and Germany concluded an important agreement as long ago as February 7. Under this agreement Spain is to join the war by allowing the passage of German troops to Gibraltar and ceding bases in the Balearic and Canary islands to Germany and Italy. In return Germany will, among other things, protect Spain against British attacks, give "wide compensation in the Moroccan Zone"—obviously at the expense of France—and rearm Spain to the level of France. It is not possible to be sure that the report of the agreement is correct: there have been persistent reports, during the period after February 7, of differences between General Franco and Senor Suner. But the report cannot be dismissed as necessarily incorrect because Herr Hitler does plan to attack Gibraltar and because France—a major obstacle in the way of Spanish collaboration with Germany—is to-day nothing more than a humble creature of Germany.

Mosul Occupied

It is good news that both Mosul and Kirkuk are safe and that British troops have occupied them under the Armistice terms and with the consent of the Iraq Government. The oil-fields have thus escaped destruction. It is certainly a lucky escape. But the very fact they were not destroyed has, paradoxically enough, a sinister aspect. It implies that the Germans, who need the oil, plan to attack Iraq at no distant date. The British who have secured possession of it for the present must, therefore, prepare to fight for it. And what is vitally necessary for such preparations is peace and quiet in Iraq. It is reported that serious rioting broke out in Baghdad on Monday and the authorities had to declare martial law. But although the disorders were immediately suppressed the outbreak shows that complete peace and order have not yet been restored in Iraq.

Syrian Crisis

Agency reports from Ankara and the Syrian frontier may be exaggerated in the details and extent of the continued infiltration of Germans into Syria. But there is little doubt that an otherwise unnecessarily large number of Germans has arrived and is still arriving and that the Nazis are rapidly taking over the political and military machine to direct the fight, which Vichy proposes to wage against Britain "alone"(!) with the assistance, and for the benefit of, the Germans. And Vichy does propose to wage that fight—Admiral Darlan will not deny himself the gratification of serving the ends of his "conqueror". So far as Syria is concerned, events are rapidly developing to a climax and it is really a race between the British and the Germans as to who strikes first. In this connection the report of the landing at Rayak of 150 empty troop-carriers is particularly interesting to note. They have not brought any troops—perhaps that would have been too glaring an event even for General Dentz's powers of denial. But a considerable body of "tourists", "Bulgarians" who do not speak Bulgarian and even "Jewish refugees" are already in Syria. Can it be that these carriers are intended to transport them to, say, Iraq when the time comes?

What About Imperialism?

The annual conference of the British Labour Party has adopted two important memoranda on British Labour's War and Peace aims. As regards the former, British Labour stands for "total victory" over Fascism and Nazism. It would have been less than true to itself if it had accepted a compromise peace. As regards peace aims, "the memorandum, says Reuter,

> "urges the completest national planning now to facilitate the ultimate transition to peace, declares 'intolerable' mass unemployment, demands the removal of distressed areas, declares that in peace time as well as wartime finance must be the servant and not the master of political policies."

This is not socialism, but it may be justly argued that it is the last but one stage towards the goal and we have no doubt that British Labour means to apply the above peace aims in England. Nor do we question the *bona fides* of British statesmen when they all claim that by winning the war they would be restoring the stricken countries of Europe to a life of freedom and democracy. But it is very significant that even the Labour Party is silent in its peace memorandum about Imperialism and countries under the undemocratic control of democracies. And Mr. Greenwood in his speech confines his references about "the partnership of free peoples" to "the Dominions". The conclusion is inescapable. Even British Labour—let alone British Tories and so-called Liberals—aim at a peace which involves democracy at "home" and in Europe and the Imperialism of the victor over Africa and Asia. And yet there are Britishers who pretend to wonder why anti-Nazi India is not equally enthusiastically pro-British.

Empty Slogan

When a few days ago the Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, said "with the full authority of the Government" that some time after the war the Government of India would be carried on "by India, for India, in India", nobody in India was enthused, not even Anglo-India. For India has heard such things since the days of Macauley. Secondly, everybody felt there was some catch in the words "by India". For have we not Government by India—in a way—even now? A decade ago when thousands of Indians were being clapped into jail the Secretary of State said that India had already Dominion Status in action.

Superfluous Reminder

Now Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent superfluously informs us that the Duke of Devonshire's speech is not believed in official circles to be a formal declaration of policy and does not in any way modify the declaration already made by the Viceroy. In this later message, however, the Duke is reported as having said: "It is our firm intention to do the utmost we possibly can to secure such a state of affairs in India that the Government of India can be carried on by Indians, for Indians and in India. That may take time to achieve but the object remains unaltered." It is not clear whether the Duke said "by India" or "by Indians". But that does not matter much for we shall be told in the familiar fashion that the one is "implicit" in the other. There is also the true Amery touch in words like "to do the utmost we possibly can", "to secure such a state of affairs" and "that may take time", etc. However, it is unnecessary to spin out or bandy words. The question is going to be decided irrespective of Britain's present intentions or promises.

Home

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

JERUSALEM, June 5.

"Many Arab countries have realised their national aspirations by the help of Allah and the aid of Britain, their great Ally. We must be loyal to Britain as she is loyal to us."

—His Majesty the Emir Abdullah.

* * * *

It is now semi-authoritatively announced—via Reuter's diplomatic correspondent—that what the Duke of Devonshire's lavish use of a variety of prepositions about India "did not in any way modify the declaration already made by the Viceroy in the name of His Majesty's Government . . . ."

We are gratified that London agrees with us that His Grace the Duke was protesting too much and too far.

* * * *

After which the following from Mr. Arthur Greenwood's speech at the British Labour Party Conference assumes exciting significance for us:—

"I believe that they (the United States), with us, will help to guide all freedom loving people along the path of peace towards a new prosperity."

Yes, exciting significance; so exciting, indeed, that for fully sixty seconds we feared we might run riot.

* * * *

Mr. Greenwood also referred enthusiastically to "our co-operation" with the Dominions.

Noticing that Mr. Greenwood forgot the—er—non-Dominions, the Junior Colleague wished with all his young and inexperienced heart that Mr. Greenwood and his colleagues would forget them completely and entirely.

* * * *

Rain God Improves Riot Situation
—Headline.

God bless it!

* * * *

The U. S. A. Assistant Secretary for War announces that "American mass production methods are now geared to manufacture aeroplanes in numbers sufficient to overwhelm the enemies of democracy."

Good. But when?

* * * *

According to a Vichy report, Admiral Leahy, the U. S. A. Ambassador, saw Marshal Petain on Wednesday.

Instead of bothering himself and the doddering Marshal Admiral Leahy had better see the Admirable Darlan and ask for his passports.

* * * *

An American paper angrily says that Darlan's France "is prepared not only to kiss the rod which beat her, but wield it against the nation to which her people must look for their salvation."

Yes, but the American paper should be human enough to appreciate the Admirable Darlan's side of the case, too. If the French people are salved, what happens to him?

* * * *

The two French diplomats in Ankara who have resigned their posts, describe Admiral Darlans policy as "absurd and dishonourable."

This is merely a half-truth. The Admirable Darlan's policy is by no means "absurd."

* * * *

Vichy has formally denied reports of joint Franco-German occupation of six French naval vessels.

Which reminds us that General Dentz originally denied the presence of German aircraft in Syria except because of "forced landings" while in transit "over" Syria.

* * * *

The Office boy was a smart lad and recently when he did something particularly meritorious he was summoned before the head of the firm.

"You have done me a good service, my lad", said the great man. "In future your wages will be increased by five shillings weekly."

"Thank you, sir", said the bright little fellow, "I will do my best to be worth it, and to be a good servant to you."

The reply struck the chief almost as much as the lad's previous services had done.

"That's the right spirit, my lad", he said, "In all the years I have been in business no one has ever thanked me in that way. I will make the increase ten shillings. Now, what do you say to that?"

"Well, sir", said the boy, after a moment's hesitation, "would you mind if I said it again"?

BAN ON KHAKSAR MOVEMENT

Simla Exposure Of Leader's Tactics

Unauthorised Communications With Foreign Powers?

The organisation known as the Khaksar Party has been declared by the Government of Bombay to be an unlawful association under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

A Home Department notification of 5th June says:—

"Whereas the Government of Bombay is of opinion that the organisation known as the Khaksar Party, hereinafter referred to as the "said association", in so far as it operates or works in the Province of Bombay has for its object interference with the administration of the law and with the maintenance of law and order and that it constitutes a danger to the public peace;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that the said association whether continuing under the same or an altered name or ostensibly dissolved and purporting to operate or work through or under any specified person and every branch thereof established, maintained, operating or working in any place or area in the Province of Bombay are unlawful associations within the meaning of Section 15 of the said Act.

BAN ON KHAKSAR UNIFORM

MADRAS, June 5.

Under rule 59 of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Madras have extended the prohibitive order on Khaksars throughout Madras Presidency against their wearing uniforms consisting of khaki shirts, khaki trousers and belchas, or any part of that uniform in any part of this presidency, His Excellency the Governor being satisfied that the wearing of such uniform or any part of it is likely to prejudice public safety and the maintenance of public order.

It may be recalled that an order banning Khaksar uniform was issued on May 29 by the Government but that order did not explicitly cover the whole of the province and did not mention prohibition of any part of the Khaksar uniform.—A. P.

C. P. BAN

NAGPUR, June 5.

The Government of C. P. and Berar have declared the Khaksars organisation to be unlawful under Section 16, Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908.—A. P.

BANNED IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The Khaksars have been declared an unlawful association by a notification issued this afternoon by the Home Department, Government of Bengal.—A. P.

SIMLA COMMUNIQUE

SIMLA, June 5.

A communique states: "At the end of August 1940, an assurance was given to Government on behalf of the Khaksars that they would abide by the Law, and in consequence the notifications declaring them to be an unlawful association in the Punjab and Delhi were withdrawn. The serious disturbances of 1940 in the Punjab and the organized defiance of authority that the Khaksars had carried on from the shelter of certain mosques in Lahore could not be lightly dismissed or forgotten.

Time was needed to test the sincerity of their subsequent professions. The Provincial Government, however, and the courts of the Punjab dealt considerately with the cases of those concerned in the disturbances; and out of a total of over 1,700 Khaksars arrested only about 50 of the major offenders now remain under sentence of imprisonment.

Meanwhile, the leader of the movement, Allama Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi, was detained in custody under the Defence of India Rules; and warrants were issued for the arrest and detention of three other important leaders. Only one of these warrants was executed and no attempt has been made for several months to execute the other two.

For some time, there has been an agitation for the release of the Allama. The Government of India have good reason to believe that this agitation has been largely inspired by the Allama himself, who throughout his detention has shown no sign of contrition for the tragic events in the Punjab for which as acknowledged leader of the organization, he cannot disclaim responsibility. He has never ceased to endeavour (not without some success) to carry on unauthorized communications with the outer world. Some of the letters that he had attempted to smuggle out of the jail are now in possession of Government.

These show that he has spread entirely false rumours about his health in order to excite sympathy with himself and create odium against the Government; that, with the same object, he has disseminated equally false and fantastic figures of the number of Khaksars still in jail; and that he has definitely instructed his followers to organise demonstrations to bring pressure to bear on Government to order his release.

At the last session of the Central Assembly, the Government of India made it clear in answer to a question that his release could not be considered until they were satisfied that there was no danger of a recurrence of the events which had rendered his detention necessary.

The behaviour just mentioned does not inspire confidence in the Allama's fitness to lead a law-abiding movement, nor does it afford any ground for considering his release. Nevertheless, the Government of India had already taken up with the Provincial Governments concerned the question of their relations with the Khaksar organization. While they were engaged on the consideration of this question, notices appeared in the Khaksar organ, "Al-Islah" directing all Khaksars, in uniform and armed with belchas to collect in mosques in Delhi, Lahore, Peshawar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Nagpur before Friday prayers on June the 6th for the purpose of certain religious observances. Shortly afterwards, reliable information reached the Government of India that this ostensibly peaceful occupation of mosques was to be merely a screen for some form of organized defiance of the law and that a section of the Khaksars were in favour of direct action in defiance of the law as a means of coercing the Government to order Allama's release.

MEETING AT PESHAWAR

At the beginning of June, a meeting of some 40 Khaksar leaders took place at Peshawar to consider their plan of action. The opportunity was immediately taken to convey a clear warning to them through the Government of the North-West Frontier Province, pointing out the folly of coming into conflict with the authorities, the drastic action that would have to be taken if they persisted in doing so, and the obvious fact that, if they wished to accelerate the release of the Allama such manoeuvres on their part could only have precisely the opposite effect. Unfortunately this warning was not heeded; and the meeting decided that the orders in "Al-Islah" quoted above were to be obeyed.

For the reasons already given, the Government of India are satisfied that the procedure contemplated, however innocent it may appear, has got its object as interference with the maintenance of law and order and constitutes a danger to the public peace. They further consider—and they trust that Muslim opinion as a whole will agree with them—that the occupation of the selected mosques in the manner proposed would constitute a gross misuse of religious edifices for non-religious purposes and would be bound, not only to cause serious inconvenience to genuine worshippers but also to lead to grave difficulties, if the requirements of the law made it necessary to proceed against those who had taken shelter in them and converted them into bases of unlawful operations.

Finally, the experience of last year's events in the Punjab has convinced the Government of India of the danger of confining action to a particular province while allowing other areas to become bases or sources of reinforcement for the main theatre of operations.

DECLARED UNLAWFUL

Steps have accordingly been taken to declare the Khaksars to be an unlawful association wherever necessary; and Provincial Governments will take all the action that they consider necessary to dispel the menace which the action of these misguided people has brought into existence The Government of India regret that such a drastic step should have become necessary; but they are determined not to risk a repetition of the disturbances to the public peace and the serious loss of human life that took place last year. They trust that the action they have taken will have the support of all right thinking persons, and that its effect will be either to lead the Khaksars to abandon their foolish plans or, if not, to prevent them from carrying them into effect".—A. P.

KHAKSARS ARRESTED IN LAHORE

LAHORE, June 5.

A number of Khaksars have been arrested in Lahore to-day in order to prevent any disturbance likely to occur to-morrow The District Magistrate in a press note says that the police are taking every precaution to ensure that there will be no breach of the peace or inconvenience to the public.

It is understood that the black out exercises which were originally to continue the whole night will now be held only upto 11 p.m. when street lights will be switched on.—A. P.

Cochin Dewan Summoned To Simla

May Be Commissioned To U. S. For Furthering India's War Effort

COCHIN, June 5.

Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chettiar, Dewan of Cochin, it is learnt, has been summoned to Simla for some important consultations. He is accordingly handing over charge to-morrow and proceeding to Simla.

Commenting editorially on Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chettiar's forthcoming visit to Simla, the "Mail" says:—

"We are credibly informed that the present Dewan of Cochin Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chettiar lays down his office on Friday prior to proceeding to Simla where, it is reported, he will be entrusted with an important mission. This it is further understood, will have some connection with India's war effort and will mark the forging of a new link between India and United States. This is welcome news, for no one is better fitted by experience and personality to fill a post requiring considerable business knowledge, a large experience of men and administration and unlimited tact.

Sir Shanmugham won a well-deserved reputation in North America by his conduct of India's case at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932. This, following on a visit as India's Delegate to Geneva, has made his name familiar to the statesmen of North America, and thus prepared the way for his assumption of the new post.—A. P.

MAHASABHA & "WAR SITUATION"

Calcutta Meeting To Consider Madura Resolution

POONA, June 5.

The Honorary Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha in a notice issued to all members of the All-India Committee announces that the meeting of the All-India Committee which has been convened to take place on June 14 and 15 at Bhavanipur, Calcutta will consider the resolution passed at Madura on the "war situation" and "direct action" in the light of the present political situation and the Working Committee of the Sabha will meet at the same place on June 14 to consider what steps should be taken in connection with the resolution on "war situation" and "direct action" passed at Madura in the light of the present political situation.—A. P.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN CENTRAL SHANSI

CHUNGKING, June 4.

With the Chinese forces in south Hansi moving northward to take up a mobile role in the rear of the Japanese army at present massed along the north bank of the Yellow River, there is heavy fighting in progress in Central Shansi and North Honan.

Chinese field dispatches from the Shansi front claim that Chinese troops belonging to the ninety-eighth army dispersed 2,000 Japanese troops west of Changtze inflicting 800 casualties, while troops of the Twenty-seventh Army inflicted a further 1,000 casualties on a large Japanese force in the hills southwest of Changtze. Fighting is now in progress in Tayuantsun.—Reuter.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN RAIDS ON ALEXANDRIA

Over 100 Persons Killed: Many Houses Destroyed Successful R. A. F. Attacks On Occupied Territory And Benghazi Harbour

CAIRO, June 5.

There was a very heavy air-raid on Alexandria last night. Over a hundred persons were killed.

An official account of the raid states; "there was an air attack on Alexandria and anti-aircraft defences were in action. High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on the city. This attack caused numerous casualties, more than one hundred persons being killed. The number of injured is not yet known. Many houses were destroyed."

Raids On Benghazi Harbour

Successful raids on the Benghazi harbour and the Maritza aerodrome and attacks on the few positions remaining in Italian hands are chronicled in to-day's (Thursday) Middle East R.A.F. "communique". The "communique" states:—

During the night of June 3/4 heavy bombers of the R.A.F. carried out another successful raid on the harbour of Benghazi and also on the nearby aerodrome. Considerable damage was caused on the central mole, fires were observed at the base of the cathedral mole and heavy explosions were caused on and near the aerodrome. A fiat fighter which attempted to intercept the British aircraft was shot down. During the same night, the aerodrome at Maritza on the island of Rhodes was raided. Direct hits were registered on hangars causing violent explosions and a number of bombs fell among dispersed aircraft.

IN ABYSSINIA.

Off the Libyan coast, fighter aircraft providing protection for patrol ships engaged and drove off a superior number of Messerschmitts 109, severely damaging several of them. In Abyssinia bombing and machine-gun attacks continued on the few positions still in the hands of the enemy.

In the Coscia area, several small concentrations of troops lit fires and waved white flags when attacked by South African fighters.

The enemy raided Malta during the night of June 3/4. Some bombs were dropped but there were no casualties or damage. A number of Messerschmitts 109 which approached the island yesterday were driven off by British fighters. From all the operations under review, one British aircraft is missing.—Reuter.

Air Attack On Occupied Territory

The British bomber command is continuing its attack on enemy shipping and coastal targets in occupied territory.

A "communique" states that during yesterday's operations a supply vessel of 5,000 tons was hit and set fire off the Norwegian coast. The Zeebrugg harbour was also attacked. Two British bombers are missing from these operations. Bombers escorted by fighters, attacked docks and shipping in Boulogne. During patrols over the Channel, an enemy bomber and three fighters were destroyed. Two British fighters are missing from these operations.

Ship Blown Out Of Water By Direct Hit

LONDON, June 5.

Daylight attack on Zeebrugg was made yesterday by the R.A.F. and many bombs were seen to burst on the mole. A ship of 500 tons was blown, clean out of the water by a direct hit, says the Air Ministry news service.

A squadron leader who led the attack saw the hit and also the wreck of a ship of about 3,000 tons just after she had made landfalls north of the Mole. Decks and masts were above the water and there was another wreck outside the harbour. A British Middle East war 'communique' says "there is nothing of importance to report."—Reuter.

Five Nazi Raiders Destroyed

LONDON, June 5.

It is learned in London that a total of five German raiders was destroyed over Britain on Wednesday night.—Reuter

EX-KAISER ON HITLER

LONDON, June 5.

The story of the ex-Kaiser's comment on the German campaign in France last year was told by an American correspondent in Berlin.

According to this story, the ex-Kaiser was told that Hitler had planned the whole operations in France to which the ex-Kaiser shrugged his shoulders and said: "It only goes to show how well we trained our corporals in the last war."—Reuter.

WOMAN OWNER AS DERBY WINNER?

LONDON, June 5.

Wartime history may well be repeated in the race for the Derby which only twice in its long history has been won by a woman owner. Lady James Douglas's Jain-Borough triumphed in 1918. On the other occasion, it was Mrs. Miller's "Mid Day Sun" in 1937.

Now the brightest chance is held by Morogoro owned by the Senior Maharani Saheba of Kolhapur, the widow of the Maharaja of Kolhapur. Morogoro won four times as a two-year-old and when purchased last year, it was planned to send him to India but the Maharajah's death together with the re-opening of the Derby entries caused a change of plans in Morogoro's career.

Remaining in the stable at Bickhampton, he was not among the original Derby entries but when Epsom was not available, necessitating a change of venue, the entries were re-opened allowing such as Morogoro to compete and so he carries the colours of the Indian Princess. In the Guineas a few weeks ago Morogoro was extremely unlucky finishing second but he is credited with an outstanding chance for the Derby.—Reuter.

OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE TO MEET AT LORDS

LONDON, June 5.

Oxford and Cambridge have agreed to meet in an inter-university match at Lords on June 28.

This is the first occasion on which inter-universities will have met in wartime cricket.

All the proceeds of the one-day match will go to Red Cross. Cambridge have raised a team which has been playing various opponents but Oxford have not arranged any games though they have elected a captain who has several good men round whom to build a team.—Reuter.

American Open Golf Championship

FORT WORTH (Texas), June 5.

Byron Nelson, winner two years ago, is the favourite for the American Open Golf championship which starts here to-day.

There is a field of over 150 for the event, the qualifying rounds previously having thinned a bigger entry by eliminating would-be champions, the notable failures including the Scottish-born Jock Hutchison, winner of the British open championship in 1921, the Australian born Joe Kirkwood and Jimmy Thomson.

Lawson Little, the British and American Amateur champion in 1934 and 1935 who turned professional and won the Canadian open championship in 1936 won the American title last year and is defending his championship.

Other fancied men are Ralph Guldahl, champion in 1937-38 and Ben Hogan.—Reuter.

Agarkar Sentenced

KHANDWA, June 5.

Mr. S. M. Agarkar, Working President of the Central India States' People's Conference, who was arrested on March 31 last for offering Satyagraha was sentenced to one day's imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.—United Press.

Karnik Jailed

(From A Correspondent.)

BANDRA, June 5.

Sjt. K. B. Karnik treasurer of the Bandra Congress Committee, was arrested for offering Satyagraha on Thursday morning and was sentenced by the First Class City Magistrate, Bandra to three months' simple imprisonment.

Deoli Detenus On Hungerstrike

M. L. A. Refused Permission To Visit Camp To Study Their Conditions

MAHAKOSHAL CONGRESS CHIEF ARRESTED: 60 SATYAGRAHIS DISQUALIFIED

NEW DELHI, June 5.

Detenus in the Deoli Detention Camp are on a hunger-strike since June 1 according to a report received in the Delhi Congress Office.

It is reported that the detenus urged medical examination of a detenu from the United Provinces and resorted to strike when their demand was not met within the stipulated time.—A. P.

Arrested On Way To New Delhi

NEW DELHI, June 5:—Lala Onkarnath, Municipal member, was arrested this afternoon while proceeding to offer Satyagraha in Sabzi-Mandi, Delhi.—A. P.

GOVT.'S "NO" TO KHEDANLAL

BENARES, June 4.

Mr. Khedanlal, M.L.A. (Central) who had written to the Political Department, Government of India, requesting permission to visit the Deoli Detention Camp to study the conditions of the political prisoners there, is understood to have been informed by Government that in view of the permission already given to Mr. N. M. Joshi "who has taken special interest in matters relating to security prisoners" and as Mr. Joshi's visit would "afford sufficient assurance regarding conditions in the camp," there was no occasion for other M.L.A.'s to visit the camp.—A. P.

Pt. Pant For Ramsay Hospital

NAINI TAL, June 5.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, ex-Premier of the United Provinces, who has been suffering from tooth-trouble for a pretty long time, has been brought to Ramsay Hospital from the Almora jail for treatment of tooth.—United Press.

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

Two Satyagrahis from Allahabad on their way to New Delhi have been arrested at Fatehpur, says a report received here.—A. P.

Madras Convictions

MADRAS, June 5.

Twelve persons including one woman were convicted to-day by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules for shouting anti-war slogans in different parts of the city. The woman who had been twice convicted before in connection with the Satyagraha movement was sentenced to-day to three months' R. I. while the others were sentenced to two months' R. I. each. All were placed in "C" class.—A. P.

Congress Candidate Arrested

MADRAS, June 5.

Mr. D. K. Kannappar, Congress Councillor of the Madras Corporation Council, who recently resigned his seat and is now seeking re-election in pursuance of Mahatma Gandhi's advice was arrested last night under the Defence of India Rules in connection with a speech made by him at a public meeting last week.

He is now detained in custody and will be produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.—A. P.

Pamphlet In Kannada Forfeited

BANGALORE, June 4.

The British Resident in Mysore has passed orders under the Defence of India Rules declaring forfeited to the King all copies wherever found in civil and military station of Bangalore of a pamphlet in Kannada entitled "Who is Hitler" published in Bangalore City.—A.P.

In C. P.

Agnihotri Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, June 3.

While proceeding to Mandla from Jubbulpore, Pundit Girja Shankar Agnihotri, President, the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested between Nainpur and Mandla and removed to the Mandla jail. The arrest has been effected under the Defence of India Rules.

Similarly, Seth Kishorilal Paliwal, landlord, Chanwarpatha, in the Narsinghpur subdivision, who was touring the interior propagating the Congress cause, has been arrested under the Defence of India Rules and interned in the Narsinghpur Jail.

Satyagrahis Disqualified

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, June 2.

The names of 60 Satyagrahis from Mahakoshal who had failed in maintaining the diary have been struck off the list of approved Satyagrahis in this Province, and they have been disqualified from offering Satyagraha.

Some of these disqualified Satyagrahis are on their way to Delhi and they have been asked by the office of the Provincial Congress Committee to postpone their further march and go back to their respective homes and cease offering Satyagraha.

Those who are holding responsible offices in the Congress organisation have been directed to vacate their seats in accordance with the circular of the A. I. C. C. office.

Messrs. Abdul Gafoor Khan and Nanhe Chowdhri (two unqualified Satyagrahis) and Rajaram Panda and Balchand Jain of Saugor have been arrested and detained in the Saugor Jail under the Defence of India Rules.

RANPUR EDITOR ARRESTED

Taken To Ahmedabad For Trial

AHMEDABAD, June 5.

Mr. Zaverchand Meghani, Editor of "Fulchhab" Gujarati Weekly published from Ranpur, Ahmedabad District, has been arrested and brought to Ahmedabad to stand his trial on a charge under Section 153 I. P. C. (promoting communal hatred).—A. P.

In U. P.

LUCKNOW, June 5.

Mr. Vishnu Kumar Dwivedi in charge of the Lucknow City Satyagraha Committee was arrested under the Defence of India Rules yesterday.—A. P.

Labour Worker Under Detention

ALLEPPEY, June 5.

Mr. R. Sugathan, a prominent Labour worker, was arrested yesterday and is now kept in detention under the Defence of Travancore Act.—A. P.

Appeal To Gandhiji To Call Off Satyagraha

SIMLA, June 5.

An appeal to Mahatma Gandhi to call off the Satyagraha movement is made by Mr. Teluram, General Secretary of the Punjab Balmiki Depressed Classes League in the course of a press statement.

He appeals to all communities, classes and people of all shades of opinion to co-operate with the Government for the successful termination of the war.—A. P.

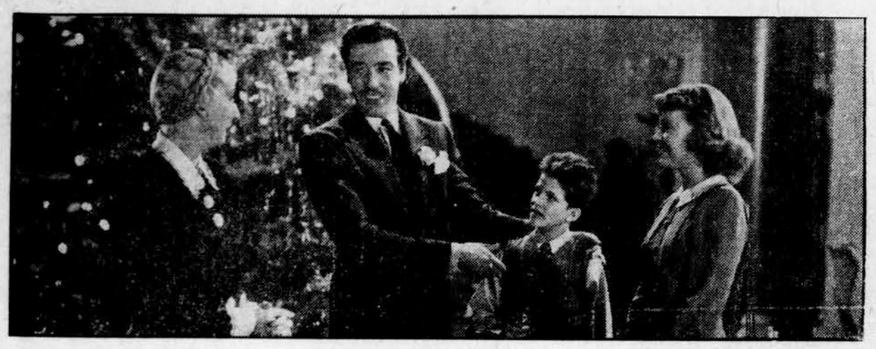
In Karnatak

(From A Correspondent)

HANGAL, June 4.

Sjt. Narayanagouda Bahadur Desai of Hangal, offered Satyagraha on Monday at Hangal. He was tried and sentenced to 4 months' simple imprisonment and given "B" class.

Current Foreign Pictures



Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore, second and fourth from left in "Tall, Dark And Handsome" at Regal.

'UNDER YOUR HAT' AT NEW EMPIRE

Grand Musical Comedy Of British Lion Films

Described as a fine film that Jack Hulbert and Cicely Courtneidge have made, "Under Your Hat", the new British Lion Film at the New Empire, is a grand musical comedy.

Adapted from the stage comedy of the same title, every laugh in the stage version is said to have been multiplied in its transference to the screen. For this Jack Hulbert is responsible in a big way, for many of the gags and wisecracks were perpetrated by the famous comedian, impromptu, on the set and proved such a riot that they have "stayed put" in the actual film.

The plot involves Jack and Cicely in a crazily thrilling spy-hunt. They are cast as in actual life—popular screen stars. Whilst making a film Jack is approached by a high defence official who is very concerned over the theft of a new type of carburettor from a plane. The official suspects Carole Markoff, a beautiful brunette, and enlists Jack's aid, suggesting that he should start a romance with Carole for his country's sake.

Patriotically, Jack agrees—without telling his wife! Cicely, not unnaturally, becomes suspicious and enters Carole's service as a maid, to keep an eye on developments. A thrilling chase across France, a series of breathless exploits with enemy agents, and, of course, a number of comedy situations arise before Jack and Cicely, disguised as two mechanics, hold up the pilot of the 'plane with the stolen carburettor, and after a stormy cross-Channel journey during which the pilot bales out, land in safety. Maurice Elvey directed this riotous comedy.

"Little Nellie Kelly" At Palace

Introducing Judy Garland in her first "grown up" love affair, "Little Nellie Kelly" comes to Palace this week, with George Murphy and Charles Winninger heading the excellent supporting cast. Stepping out of "kid" roles, Judy Garland becomes a grown-up and adds new glory to her acting and singing fame.

The story deals with a young Irish girl who marries against the wishes of her father, who vows that he will never, as long as he lives, speak to her husband. He keeps his word in spite of the fact that he, along with the other two, comes to America to live. In America the daughter dies, leaving behind her an infant named Nellie. As the child grows older she is torn between love for her father and love for her grandfather. In the end the two men are reconciled through her efforts.

Miss Garland portrays both roles, enacting first the young Irish mother, and later the Americanized daughter. The songs she sings include "It's a Great Day for the Irish", "Pretty Girl Milking her Cow" and "Singin' in the Rain".

Harold Lloyd Produces Film

"The Navy Steps Out" At Excelsior

Dealing with the stormy romance of a pretty secretary, a young business executive and a rollicking sailor, Harold Lloyd's first production for RKO Radio, 'The Navy Steps Out', brings George Murphy, Lucille Ball and Edmond O'Brien to the screen in what promises to be a gay and laughter-packed vehicle.

The trouble begins at the opera where Stephen Herrick has a humiliating encounter with a strange young lady and her very eccentric family. The girl is Dot Duncan, who works at Herrick's big shipping firm, although neither is aware of the other's identity.

Their next meeting is in Stephen's office, when he promotes her to be his secretary. Thereafter through a series of hilarious incidents he comes to know and like Dot's screwball family and her sailor sweetheart, the irrepressible but lovable Coffee Cup, who is giving up the Navy to marry Dot as soon as he accumulates a stake.

Sincerely loving both Dot and Coffee Cup, he endeavours to further their marriage, not realizing he is falling in love with the girl or that she is becoming interested in him. What happens when the Coffee Cup becomes aware that his girl has fallen for Stephen Herrick makes for the uproarious climax of this swift-paced comedy.

Lucille Ball as the vivacious Dot has one of her best film roles to date, and Murphy is ideally cast. Edmond O'Brien, whose previous film appearance was as the romantic poet in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," is hailed as a real comedy find.

Carrying on the Harold Lloyd tradition of a continuously hilarious story from start to finish, "The Navy Steps Out' marks the famous comedian's initial production effort, and into it he has put the fruits of his many years of creating laughs.

Richard Wallace directed the picture from the original story by the late Grover Jones.

"IT'S IN THE AIR" AT CAPITOL

"It's In the Air" the British comedy starring George Formby, produced by Basil Dean and directed by Anthony Kimmins comes to the Capitol Theatre from to-day.

In this film Formby appears as "a fellow with a face like a horse's and a row of teeth like a graveyard", a witless youth always getting into scrapes. He goes about with his clever dog Scruffy and his ukelele and has been rejected as an A. R. P. Warden because he doesn't know which is his right hand and which is his left.

Formby sings three amusing songs, Polly Ward, Gary Marsh and Jack Hobbs are excellent in support and Scruffy provides some real laughs.

CESAR ROMERO AND VIRGINIA GILMORE

Starred In 'Tall, Dark & Handsome' At Regal

"Tall, Dark and Handsome" a gay new film from 20th Century-Fox comes to the Regal to-day. It is a picture that has laughs, excitement, romance, grand music and a cast headed by Cesar Romero, Virginia Gilmore, Milton Berle and Charlotte Greenwood.

Bristling with brilliantly funny dialogue, studded with hilarious situations, "Tall, Dark and Handsome" is exciting.

Funny as it is throughout, the new film has a fine romance between suave Cesar Romero and lovely Virginia Gilmore, who appears to be going places fast on the screen. With emphasis on the unexpected, "Tall, Dark and Handsome" is a real entertainment package.

The entire cast, which also features Stanley "Stash" Clements, Sheldon Leonard, Frank Jenks and Barnett Parker, turns in effective convincing performances under H. Bruce Humberstone's expert direction. Four new catchy tunes by Leo Robin and Ralph Rainger are blended into the glittering night club scenes.

"The Handymen" Released By F. A. B.

This week's release by the Film Advisory Board is "The Handymen". The theatres are the same as last week's—Regal, New Empire, Excelsior, Capitol, Palace, Broadway.

"The Handymen" is an Army subject, but the film is informative rather than propagandist. It gives an account of the activities of the Sappers and Miners, an indespensible branch of the armed forces.

In a lucid commentary, Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan explains the importance and variety of the work done by this set of expert, quick-witted men.

United Artists' Best Films At Broadway

Three best selections from the United Artists will be shown during this week at Broadway. From to-day till Monday will be shown 'The Divorce of Lady X'. It is an Alexander Korda production in technicolour with Merle Oberon and Charles Olivier as stars. On Tuesday and Wednesday will be shown 'Hurricane' in which Jon Hall, Dorothy Lamour and Mary Astor are starred. On Thursday and Friday is booked 'The Real Glory' starring Gary Cooper, Andrea Leeds and David Niven.

"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary" Revived

"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary" is being revived at Metro, for there is a great popular demand for it.

SUNDAY SHOW AT PATHE

Paul Muni's great characterisation "The story of Louis Pasteur" will be shown at Pathe at 10 a.m. on Sunday, June 8.

THANA MURDER CASE ENDS

21 Out Of 28 Accused Sentenced

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, June 3.

An echo of a serious fracas which took place in January last at Ovale, a village in Panwel Taluka, was heard in the court of Mr. A. K. Phadkar, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, who with the assistance of a jury, concluded to-day a long drawn out trial in which 28 villagers from Ovale and the neighbouring village Kundeval, stood for the last fortnight their trial on charges of murder, being members of an unlawful assembly causing hurt, housebreaking etc.

The Judge accepting the verdict of "guilty" returned by the jury against 21 of the whole number of accused, on charges of Sec. 304 Part II I. P. C. (culpable homicide not amounting to murder), and house breaking, convicted them and sentenced all to various terms of rigorous imprisonment as also fine. The rest of the accused were acquitted of all the charges.

The facts as set forth by the prosecution were that late in January last, as a result of a quarrel, one villager from Ovale was assaulted by people of the neighbouring village Kundaval and the reprisals that followed resulted in a big fracas in which one Pandu Bimbut was killed.

After the usual police investigations, 28 accused were committed to the Thana Sessions.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Public Prosecutor, Kolaba appeared for the Crown while Messrs. P. V. Patil of Bandra and R. N. Kulkarni of Thana defended the accused.

T. U. C. COUNCIL TO MEET AT NAGPUR

Economic And Political Situation To Be Reviewed

BOMBAY, June 5.

Questions arising from the economic and the present political situation in the country will be considered at the next meeting of the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress in Nagpur on July 6.

The strike of the textile workers of Nagpur will also come up for consideration along with other cognate matters which are on the agenda.

Mr. V. R. Kalappa, President, A. I. T. U. C., will preside over the meeting.—United Press.

Free Medical Treatment For Families Of Soldiers & Sailors

The Government of Bombay has directed that the families of soldiers and of personnel of the Royal Indian Navy and Indian Air Force on active service should receive free treatment, during the continuance of war, at Government hospitals and Government and grant-in-aid dispensaries.

This concession, however, does not apply to families of commissioned officers.

3 YEARS IN REFORMATORY SCHOOL WASTED: ACCUSED GETS 3 MONTHS' R. I.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Abdul Ganj Abdul Rehman, a hawker, was sentenced to-day to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, being found guilty on a charge of theft of a fountain pen from a bus passenger on May 28.

The Magistrate told the accused that he had let him (the Magistrate) down" as he had not improved in spite of his being sent to three years in the Reformatory school. The latter sentence had been passed by the same Magistrate.

SUNDAY SHOW AT REGAL.

"Caravan" with Charles Boyer and Loretta Young will be screened at the Regal on Sunday, at 10-30 a.m.

SUNDAY SHOW AT CAPITOL.

"Ice Follies" starring Joan Crawford and James Stewart will be shown at the Capitol on Sunday morning, at 10-30.

SUNDAY SHOW AT METRO

On Sunday Morning June 8th at 10 a. m. Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey will be starred in the Metro Goldwyn Mayer Musical spectacle "Balalaika."

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Apropos of my remarks about "Sound News" appearing in the Half-Column of day-before-yesterday, though I listened with great care to the radio myself, I am told that I listened incorrectly and that there was no British soldier in that "Epilogue to Crete"—but two German soldiers and one Maori. For my bad hearing I duly apologize, though it sounds strange that an epilogue to Crete should not have a single English soldier in it. Nor was there trace of the Prussian accent the "two" German soldiers, unl it is that wounded men in crater in Crete all sound desperately alike. When the Germans put across an English news-item they get Lorc Haw-Haw, all correct with an ac cent that compares well with th best of the English public-schoo boys—and when they put on Hindustani item, they get an In dian to do it. Not so the A. I. R —for the A. I R. is so good o "Sound News"—accent on sound, emphasize, that it talks Anglo-In dia and you've got to understan it's a German talking Englis Sound News, in which there's n news and even the sound is no correct.

* * * *

The sentence to which I objected was, I am informed, actually uttered by one of the German soldiers. Therefore, I am told it wa only intended to prove the sort of thing a German soldier would say and which, of course, God bless my little heart, an Englishman would never utter of a brother-Indian-in-arms. But my objection to that sentence still stands. No matter who said it. And I'll tell you why I object to it. It is because no German soldier appearing in "Sound News" has ever said anything derogatory to the Englishman, to England and German soldiers must have said all that somewhere in Crete. And if he cannot think of saying something derogatory to all that England holds dear—its men, its country, surely "Sound News" should no be so blatantly crude about the skin and the colour of a people, whose soldiers are also fighting in this war.

* * * *

No playwright, no Broadcasting Company in the Empire could with decency prefix the words "God-damned" to (a) England (b) to all that which England holds dear—even in the mouth of a supposed German soldier. Then how can these words be prefixed to the "niggers"? If the A. I. R.'s argument is that these words were in order because they came from the mouth of a German soldier, I challenge the A. I. R. to put across the air a similar phrase applicable to anything which England holds dear and which undoubtedly the German does not. If the A. I. R. can do that, I'll bow in reverence to the guts of Messrs. Rowden and Menon and apologise to them for not understanding the meaning and the spirit of their work. Till then, my objection to "God-damned niggers" stands. Things are moving fast, I assure you.

* * * *

"Pan" of the "Times of India" may read with profit Tagore's reply to Miss Rathbone.

* * * *

I wonder whether this would be regarded as "equal in merit" to the work of Messrs. Rowden and Menon! I notice, however, that after splashing Miss Rathbone's letter, heralding it, commenting editorially on it, no better space could be found for Tagore's reply than a column between "Hessian Market" and the "Reserve Bank statement." After all in the language of one great man I suppose Tagore is just another "illiterate ryot."

NEW HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS

Looking to the unsatisfactory arrangements at present it is decided to open a HOSTEL at a convenient central place near railway and tram junction. Students who want to reserve their seats should see the Superintendent, Rajabahadur Motilal Mansion, Room No. 11, 4th floor, Bellasis Road, Near Central Station, Bombay 8.

Guard against Nerve Strain

STRAINED nerves are hungry nerves. To make good the daily wear and tear on your nervous system, special nerve-restoring nourishment is necessary—but this is often insufficiently provided by ordinary foods.

What you need is 'Ovaltine.' Prepared from fresh, creamy cow's milk and ripe barley malt, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins, 'Ovaltine' is exceptionally rich in nerve-restoring nourishment. Make 'Ovaltine' your regular meal time beverage. Drink a cup of 'Ovaltine' at night just before going to bed.

Follow the example of countless thousands of people all over the world who find in 'Ovaltine' not only a delicious beverage, but an unfailing source of health for nerves, brain and body. But remember, there is only one 'Ovaltine' and reject imitations.

'OVALTINE'

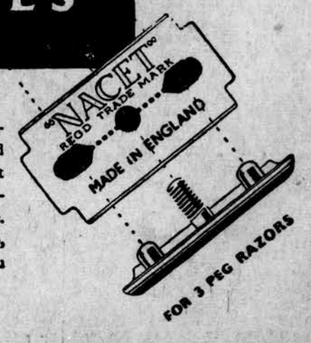
Builds up Nerve, Brain and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Distributors: Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd., 16, Bank Street, Bombay, also at Calcutta, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon.

'OVALTINE' BISCUITS The same high standards that have made 'Ovaltine' supreme, have been applied to the production of 'OVALTINE' Biscuits. Delicious, digestive and nourishing, they are the daintiest for all occasions, and the fact that they contain 'Ovaltine' gives them special value. Order some to-day. You will enjoy these really delightful biscuits. Sold in 4-oz. & 8-oz. pkts., & 1-lb. tin.

NACET BLADES



Satisfactory shaving demands speed, comfort and a smooth result. Nacet Blades give you all three—at an amazingly low price. You will be surprised, too, at the number of shaves you will get from each blade.

I. N. B. 2.

MUTT AND JEFF—Write Your Own Title for This

By BUD FISHER

WELL, IF I'M SO DUMB HOW IS IT I GET ALONG ALL RIGHT?
THAT'S JUST YOUR DUMB LUCK THAT GETS YOU BY!
2-11
YOU'RE JUST LIKE SIMPLE SIMON!
WHERE DOES HE LIVE?
YOU BOOB; HE DON'T LIVE ANY-WHERE!
WELL, THEN I'M BETTER OFF THAN HE IS— I GOT A PLACE TO LIVE!
YOU POOR SIMP, DIDN'T YOU EVER HEAR THE MOTHER GOOSE RHYME:- "SIMPLE SIMON WENT A-FISHIN' FOR TO CATCH A WHALE; ALL THE WATER HE HAD GOT WAS IN HIS MOTHER'S PAIL!"
HE DID?
LATER
NOW LOOK AT THE LITTLE FOOL FISHIN' IN A--
?

You don't waste money with Pears

There is no waste with Pears Soap. It is of such high quality that you can use it to the thinnest wafer. And even that wafer you can use to the end. It just fits the hollow face of a new Pears Tablet. Just moisten it, fit it in, and use it right up!

Pears
TRANSPARENT
GLYCERINE—
THE ECONOMY SOAP

A. & F. Pears Limited, TG. 9-118

Not A Single Casualty On Thursday

Substantial Improvement In City Riot Situation

BOMBAY, Thursday

The showers of the last two days substantially improved the riot situation in the city.

Not a single casualty has been reported since midnight yesterday.

There was an atmosphere of tranquility throughout the city and perfect calm prevailed in all the hitherto affected areas. Business is also gradually returning to normal.

The Curfew Order and the ban on the assembly of five or more than five persons is being renewed to-day. The hours of Curfew, it is stated, will be the same as before. All the other prohibitory orders which are of a longer duration will continue to be enforced until there are definite signs that the trouble is completely quelled.

Thursday, the fourteenth day since the riots flared up for the second time in a month, passed off without an incident. But it cannot be said that the air of nervousness in the city has completely disappeared.

C. P. M.'s ORDER
Ban On Assembly Of More Than Five For Fourteen Days

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Whereas rioting and assaults have occurred in several parts of the City of Bombay and whereas there is danger to human life, health and safety and disturbance of the public tranquillity and whereas I am of opinion that immediate prevention and speedy remedy are desirable, I hereby direct the residents, frequenters and visitors of the following places in the City of Bombay, to wit,

Girgaon Road, Kalbadevi Road, Shaik Memon Street, Princess Street, Bhuleshwar Road, Thakurdwar Road, Abdul Rehiman Street, Dadyset Agiary Lane, Fanaswadi Cross Lanes, Fanaswadi Lane, Vithalwadi, Old and New Hanuman Lane, Gaiwadi, Chandanwadi, Sonapur Lane, Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road, Sandhurst Road, Mahomedali Road, Dongri Street, Jail Road (East), Mazagaon Road, Babulla Tank Road, Chinch Bandar Road, Victoria Gardens Road, Kolsa Mohulla, Nagdevi Street, Chuckla Street, Carnac Road, Argyle Road, Frere Road, Mandvi, Dana Bandar, Samuel Street, Khand Bazaar, Musjid Bandar Road, Bhat Bazar, Nakhoda Street, Pydhowni Road, Dontad Street, Pydhowni Junction, Bhuleshwar Road, Bapu Khote Street, Kika Street, All the Sreets between Bapu Khote Street and Kika Street, Jambli Moholla, Goghari Moholla, Falkland Road, Kumbharwada, Khara Talav Road, Grant Road, Golpitha, Trimbak Purshram Street, Islampura, C. P. Tank Road, Duncan Road, Khetwadi Main Road, Khetwadi Cross Roads, Khetwadi Back Road, Kandewadi Road, Lamington Road, Girgaum Back Road (Vithalbhai Patel Road), Ardeshir Dady Street, All the Streets and Lanes in Kamathipura between Duncan Road and Sukhlaji Street and Grant Road and Bellasis Road, Forjett Street, Foras Road, The whole of Tardeo, All the Streets between Duncan Road and Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road, Belassis Road, Dimtimkar Road, New Nagpada Road, All the Streets, Lanes and Bye-lanes, bounded by Grant Road, Victoria Gardens Road, New Nagpada Road and Duncan Road, All the Streets and Lanes in Madanpura between Morland Road, Gell Street, Ripon Road, Byculla Station Road, De-Lisle Road, Haines Road, Clare Road and Bellasis Road, Ripon Road, Haines Road, Arthur Road, DeLisle Road between Haines Road and Arthur Road, Byculla Station Road, Jacob Circle, Clerk Road, From Chinchpokli to Kala Chowki Road, Reay Road, Ghorupdev, Mazagaon Road, Dockyard Road, Mount Road, Victoria Road, Albert Road, Balaram Street, Charni Road from its junction with Girgaon Road to its junction with Grant Road, Nesbit Road and Love Lane, to abstain for a period of fourteen days from the date hereof from collecting or assembling in numbers groups or bodies of more than five persons on any road, public thoroughfare, highway, street, lane, bye-lane situate within the limits of the aforesaid places.

Oscar H. Brown Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Ban On Processions And Meetings

Whereas in connection with the present communal unrest and labour tension it is considered necessary for the preservation of the public peace and safety to prohibit assemblies or processions:

Now, Therefore, I, W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act, 1902, and with the previous sanction of Government, prohibit for 14 days from the 23rd of May 1941 the organising or holding or convening or calling together of any assembly or procession of any persons, otherwise than in connection with funerals, in the following area in the City of Bombay, viz. anywhere north of a line drawn from west to east across the Island of Bombay from a point on Marine Drive to the west of Marine Lines Station thence along First Marine Street and Carnac Road to Ferry Wharf.

Note.—With the previous sanction of the Government of Bombay the above order is extended by me under sub-section (3) of section 23 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902) for a period of 14 days commencing from the 6th June 1941.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 5th June 1941.
W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

CITIZENS' PEACE COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Messrs. M. R. A. Baig, Dhirajlal Desai, Osman Sobani, Salehbhoy Barodawala, members of the Citizens' Conciliation Committee having appointed local committees of Hindu, Muslim and Parsi merchants at Sutar Chawl and Chipi Chawl yesterday continued their peace efforts and to-day appointed a similar committee at Mirza Street and another at Sherif Dewji Street. Dr. P. N. Meishri also participated in the peace propaganda.

ANOTHER LOCAL COMMITTEE SET UP

Messrs. Dhirajlal B. Desai, A. Baig and Osman Sobhani, members of the Bombay Citizen's Conciliation Committee, toured the affected localities and made arrangements for setting up another local committee to check communal ill-feeling.

COMMUNAL RELATIONS IN U. P. NOT CORDIAL

NAINNTAL June 5.

"The general situation in the Province from the point of view of communal relationship is not good," said Mr. T. Sloan adviser to H. E. the Governor, speaking at a conference held at Nainital.

Mr. Sloan added that there was considerable amount of tension and it might blow up without warning.—A. P.

Govt. Apologia For Press Gag

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

There are numerous complaints that the Press in Bombay has been gagged, that there has been a calculated policy of suppression of views and that no independent news of the disturbances can be purveyed.

The fact is that orders have been issued prohibiting the publication of the names of victims and of the places where assaults took place. The object of these orders is plain. It is to deny information to those who want retaliation and incite one community against the other in an attempt to even up the score.

The ban on the publication of names has not been much criticized, but it is argued that the ban on the publication of the places in which assaults occur exposes innocent people to the danger of injury and also creates alarm and uncertainty.

There is very little force in either of these arguments. It is impossible for anyone to avoid every place in which an assault might occur. Moreover it is believed that the ban has been definitely useful. If the name of the street in which a person was stabbed is published, it is often easy to draw a conclusion that the victim belonged to a certain community. Then those actuated by a spirit of revenge may seek to exact reprisals.

Apart from these two orders, there has been no general ban on news; indeed special facilities have been provided by the Government for giving the Press twice daily all the information that is available to the police. This information is meant to be made use of both positively and negatively, but it is noticed that certain papers are still giving publicity to alarmist rumours, the falseness of which they could easily have ascertained by application to the Police Head Office.

The Government desires to assure all who may have any doubts that, except for what has been referred to above, there has been no concealment whatever of any incident connected with the riots.

ANTI-PAKISTAN SPEECH

A Repudiation

Messrs. Osman Sobani, Musa T. Memon, Haji Abdul Karim, H. Ismail, Abdul Karim Ismail and 12 others write:—

With reference to the speech of Nawabzada Murtazaali Khan at the meeting of Muslim merchants held at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall yesterday reported in to-day's "Chronicle" we the undersigned beg to say that we do not share the views of the said speaker. It is not at all correct to say that the riots are the result of the suggestion to establish Pakistan.

NAWABZADA MURTAZA ALI KHAN'S SPEECH.

Nawabzada Murtaza Ali Khan writes:—

There has cropped up a sad misunderstanding among the Muslims of Bombay as regards my speech at yesterday's meeting of the All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce held at Anjuman-e-Islam Hall. I referred to the separatists policy only and I never intended to insinuate that the present Hindu Muslim tension in Bombay is due to the Pakistan Scheme or any other such schemes. Please publish the above in order to remove the misunderstanding once for all.

Muslim Merchants And Pakistan

The Hon. Secretary of the Memon Merchants' Association writes:—

In your "Chronicle" issue of the 4th instant, there appears a report of a meeting convened by the All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bombay. In the said report, the words uttered by Mr. Nawabzada Murtuza Alikhan against Pakistan have been given so prominent and conspicuous a position in the head note at the very outset that the unwary reader, on going through it, is infallibly impressed as if the Muslim commercial world is wholly against Pakistan.

This matter is likely to cause misunderstanding, as the protests of other speakers against the said words of Mr. Nawabzada have not been reported.

In order to remove this misunderstanding, I deem it necessary to make it known that the said words of Mr. Nawabzada have no support whatever of an overwhelmingly large majority of the said meeting.

New Mysore Cabinet

BANGALORE, June 5.

The Maharajah of Mysore has directed under the Government of Mysore Act that the Council of Ministers shall consist of the Dewan and four Ministers.

Mr. N. Madhava Rao who has been appointed Dewan presides ex-officio over the Council, the other members of the Council being Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, holding the portfolios of Revenue and Finance, Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, Minister for Law, Mr. Mahomed Imam, Minister of Education and Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda, Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health.

The last two who are non-officials are elected members of the Mysore Legislature. For the first time non-official element is represented in the Executive of the Mysore Government.—A. P.

S. I. LAWN TENNIS
Moses Wins Men's Singles Title; Mixed Doubles Result

COONCOR, June 4.

The South Indian Lawn Tennis Championships held at the Coonoor Club concluded yesterday with the finals of the Men's Open Singles and Mixed Open Doubles.

Moses won the Men's Open Singles title defeating S. Narayana Rao in a five-set Match 4|6, 7|4, 5|7, 9|7, 6|0.

Narayana Rao began well and took the first set easily before Moses could settle down. Moses rallied brilliantly in the second set and annexed it in his characteristic style. Narayana Rao made a marvellous recovery in the third set and with his service aces and brilliant overhead work gained the set at 7|5. Moses soon made up his lost ground and took a lead of 4|1 in the fourth set. In the grim struggle which then ensued for a short while Narayana Rao outwitted his opponent and established a lead. Later, however, he cramped and showed signs of exhaustion, which Moses took advantage of and snatched the set at 9|7. Moses had all his own way in the fifth and match set which he took in a reel, as Narayana Rao was handicapped by a severe cramp.

MIXED DOUBLES.

N. Krishnaswami and Mrs. Rajagopalan annexed the Mixed Open Doubles title defeating Dilip Bose (the Calcutta player) and Miss Evans Gordon in straight sets 6|4, 6|2. The losers fought well in the first set but lost ground in the second set. The winners displayed a fine understanding.—A. P.

Four Khaksars Acquitted

LAHORE, June 4.

The general roundup of Khaksars from various mosques in Lahore in June last was recalled today at the Lahore High Court when Mr. Justice Bhide acquitted four Khaksars and reduced the sentences of 56 others to the terms already undergone.

These Khaksars had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to 5 1|2 years on charges of attempted murder, rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment observed: "It is clear that although the Khaksars are said to have been armed with deadly weapons—belchas, swords, spears etc., the actual injuries inflicted on members of the police party were very few and those, too, were of a trivial nature. In view of all these facts, the charge under Sec. 307 I.P.C. (attempted murder) cannot be retained."

Acquitting four of the Khaksars, his Lordship remarked that the prosecution had failed to establish that they were members of the Khaksar organisation.—A. P.

Calcutta Football League

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The following are the results of matches played in the first division of Calcutta Football League to-day:—

Mohanbagan two, Sporting nil.

East Bengal two, Dalhousie nil.

Police three, Kalighat two.

—A. P.

WHATEVER your features, nothing counts so much for looks as a clear complexion and an ever-youthful skin. And Nature meant your complexion to possess and preserve the glamour and allure of an ever-youthful skin.

Beneath the outer layer of worn-out cuticle lies a lovely fresh skin. Nature intended the outer layer to fall away imperceptibly as its freshness fades and to allow the new young skin to come to the surface.

Only too often modern conditions thwart Nature's plan and then tiny particles of dried-up cuticle remain to clog the pores and stifle the growth of the tender skin below.

Here is the solution. Here is your secret way to an ever-youthful skin. Just get from your chemist, store or barber some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. While you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, leaving the fresh young skin underneath healthy, clear and beautiful—and several shades lighter.

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GIANT TYRE
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GIANT TYRE
—with its time-proved, All-Weather tread, is recommended where maximum traction is the chief requirement.

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3 **Dual Beads**—hold the tyre securely on the rim.
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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1941

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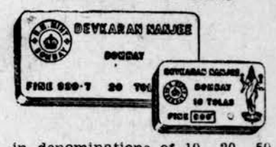
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Nazi Encirclement Of Turkey Delayed

Intensification Of German Military And Diplomatic Offensive Expected

SIMLA, June 4.

Major Alan Murray, in the course of his B B. C. commentary, said:—

Since the fall of Crete all eyes have been focussed more than ever on Syria. For some time reports have been through of the development of German plans here. Now, on the top of this, has come the report that the Vichy Government has told the Germans to clear out of Syria.

This sounds so ridiculous and unlikely that it can be assumed to be of German origin and just another attempt to add to the already existing confusion of thought. We have plenty of previous experience of this German technique of spreading false and contradictory reports.

Certainly all the portents show that a quick and vigorous intensification of their offensive, both diplomatic and military, is to be expected.

Nazi Move Against Turkey

The Axis position in the Near East is a strong one. They have the free use of the Dardanelles, they hold all the strategically important Greek islands plus Rhodes and the Dodecanese, and now they hold Crete too. This means that they cover all the coast of western and south-western Anatolia, while Von Papen goes on professing German friendship to Turkey, his Government is busy effecting its encirclement.

If it were not for the success we have had in Iraq, the encirclement would be pretty well complete. Now, all of a sudden, the whole question of France's defence of her colonies becomes the centre of interest.

General Weygand is at Vichy, and he and Marshal Petain and the whole Vichy Government have been closeted together for hours. The outcome of this, says a report from Vichy, is that the Vichy Government have decided, alone and unaided, to defend Syria and Tunis, and that General Weygand will take over the whole job of French Imperial defence.

You remember Admiral Darlan's recent broadcast to his fellow countrymen and now clearly he showed that he intended to play into the hands of the Germans more and more. To-day there are rumours which look as if he is already taking steps to do this. These say that an agreement has been made between Germany and Vichy for the Nazis to use the chief French ports in the Mediterranean and on the Atlantic coast of French west Africa.

Well, of course, these are only rumours, and it is no easy matter these days to sift truth more to follow.

Aim Of German Propaganda

From lies that is the whole aim of all German or German-controlled propaganda to tie us all up with conflicting stories. True or untrue, the whole trend of events shows us pretty clearly that France is now in the hands of a man who definitely wants Germany to win the war.

Darlan has backed the Germans to win, and if his judgment is proved wrong, which I need hardly say is a foregone conclusion, he will not only look a fool himself, but he will have led an unwilling France up to the Garden path too.

In order to prove himself right, I have no doubt he had to be willing to declare war on us if that was likely to help Hitler. But I believe Hitler won't risk this. He thinks that this might tip the beam the wrong way for him in the French colonies and add fuel to the Free French fire.

Reconstruction Of London

Plan Includes Proposal To Purchase Land On Which City Stands

The following cable has been received from London:—

A "Daily Telegraph" reporter wrote on May 30:—

The Corporation of the City of London is considering a plan to buy all the land on which the city stands—an area of 673 acres with a ratable value of £8,300,000

This vast scheme is among others which the Corporation's Improvements Committee is considering towards the solution of the enormous problems likely to arise when the post-war reconstruction has to be undertaken.

It is thought in some quarters that such a revolutionary step will be necessary to cut through the tangle of separate ownerships.

It would simplify the complicated questions which arise as a result of the havoc caused by air raids and give the city an opportunity for re-building on a grand scale which it has had only once before—after the great fire of 1666.

SUPPLY OF WHITE BREAD TO ISTANBUL RESTAURANTS FORBIDDEN

LONDON, June 5.

The Moscow radio says that tradesmen in Damascus have been ordered to report to the authorities their supplies of rice, sugar, butter and other foodstuffs.

The Moscow radio also says that in view of the shortage of flour in Istanbul, the supply of white bread to restaurants and dairy shops has been forbidden, according to an Istanbul message.

A Budapest message says that a special department has been created in Hungary entrusted with persuading all about to hold stores of foodstuffs.—Reuter.

Nazis Again Stain Their Hands With Blood Of Innocent People

MANY GREEK WOMEN AND CHILDREN SHOT DEAD

Hundreds Of Athenians Being Court Martialled

CAIRO, June 5.

Ignoring German threats, the inhabitants of a Greek town 60 miles north-west of Athens began unloading a goods train carrying supplies which had been seized in that area.

It is authoritatively learned here that the German police opened fire killing and wounding many persons including women and children.

Following this incident the German Commander ordered the shooting of anybody attempting to approach the goods train or warehouses. Emergency measures have been decreed at Athens and hundreds of citizens are being sent to court martials to receive the penalty.

NEW INDIA STATEMENT?

Fresh Declaration At End Of June Or Early In July Expected

VICEROY'S FEELERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 4.

It is understood that the expected statement on behalf of His Majesty's Government explaining the Indian policy with reference to recent political developments may be made this month or early in July. As to whether it will be made by the Viceroy as in the case of August offer last year, or by the Secretary of State in England, no definite information is available; but it is presumed that the initiative may be left to the Viceroy.

NEW PROCEDURE

At one time reports current here envisaged the possibility of Mr. Jinnah and other leaders being invited to Simla for consultations in the last week of May or early in June, but present information shows that the procedure has been changed. Mr. Jinnah had two important interviews with the Madras Governor last week.

Mr. Aney saw the Governor of the Central Provinces on May 25. According to a Poona message Mr. Aney denied that his talk was with reference to the reconstruction of the Cabinet, but said that he had met the Governor of the Central Provinces as the Viceroy desired to have his opinion on an urgent matter. Mr. Aney declined to say anything further as the subject matter of the Viceroy's letter was confidential.

Though the possibility of some move in the near future is still being talked about in Simla, there is a distinct note of pessimism. It is feared that though the offer of expansion of the Viceroy's Council may be repeated in the coming statement, there is still no sign of acceptance or even basic principles of the moderate reconstruction scheme suggested by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

NO NEW POLICY IMPLIED

LONDON June 4.

"Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns that the Duke of Devonshire's speech at Leeds last Thursday was in no sense a formal declaration of policy, and did not in any way modify the declaration already made by the Viceroy in the name of His Majesty's Government.

It is emphasized in official circles in London that no new and sudden development in Indian policy, or any departure from the statement made by the Viceroy in August, 1940, was implied in the Duke's statement that the Government's intention is to do the utmost they can to secure such a state of affairs that the Government of India should be carried on "by India, for India, in India".

This is implicit in the declarations of His Majesty's Government that the constitutional goal for India is Dominion Status.

It is further pointed out that if any new declaration of policy had been intended it would have been made in Parliament and not at a domestic function of a University."

(In the course of his speech at Leeds the Duke of Devonshire said: "It was disappointing to the Government of India that the efforts made last August to bring about a closer association of Indians of all parties with the Government of their country met with no greater success, but these efforts are not going to be discontinued. I can say, speaking with the full authority of the Government, that it is not our intention after the war to continue the Government of India from Whitehall. It is our firm intention to do the utmost we possibly can to secure such a state of affairs in India that the Government of India can be carried on by Indians for Indians and in India. That may take time to achieve, but the object remains unaltered.")

"Arabs Must Be Loyal To Britain"

Transjordan Ruler's Plea

JERUSALEM, June 5.

"Many Arab countries have realised their national aspirations by the help of Allah and the aid of Britain, their great Ally. We must be loyal to Britain as she is loyal to us."

With these words Emir Abdullah of Transjordan addressed a desert patrol of the Arab Legion commanded by Major Glubb Pasha when he reviewed a "Victory Parade" at Amman.

These picked tribesmen, to whose "prominent part in crushing the Iraqi rebellion" the Emir paid a tribute received a very warm ovation from the large gathering which included the Prime Minister and other Ministers of Transjordan and senior R.A.F. officers.—Reuter.

LESSON OF AIR-BORNE ATTACK ON CRETE

LONDON, May 31.

"The Times," in an editorial on May 30 (before the British troops began to leave Crete) entitled "Long Odds," wrote:

In the further stages of the war, of which the battle in Crete is one episode, it must be our task to keep our air force in immediate and continuous contact with the battlefield. That means more aircraft and more anti-aircraft defences, and gives added emphasis to the call for more production now.

For the lesson of the air-borne offensive against Crete is not that such an offensive can always be launched, but that it can only be launched where the defence has not enough air support or ground defences.

Ordeal That Broke French Morale Left Indians Untouched

Stirring Account Of Our Troops' Superb Courage While Evacuating France

SIMLA, June 5.

IN THE COURSE OF HIS BROADCAST TALK FROM THE SIMLA STUDIO OF THE ALL-INDIA RADIO TO-NIGHT, EXACTLY ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE SUCCESSFUL EVACUATION OF DUNKIRK, CAPT. J. W. R. D. ASHDOWN SAID:

I was lucky enough to be in command of two troops of an Indian Mule Company that formed part of the British Expeditionary Force in France, and as there were not many Indian troops in France perhaps a brief account of experiences on our march to Dunkirk might be of interest to listeners in this country.

I had been in command of this same unit for two years in India, had accompanied them to France and was with them till their safe return to England from Dunkirk at the end of May last year.

The men were all Punjabi Mussalmans and I think I can say that I knew them all intimately. They were a fine lot; born soldiers in bearing, courage and discipline; qualities that, in the days immediately ahead, were to be sorely tried in an ordeal that broke the morale and courage of the great military nation of France; but it did not break theirs and India can indeed be proud of her sons.

Owing to the disruption of communications, so common a feature of those days, our orders to fall back, when they arrived, were more than 24 hours late, and as a result we reached the La Bassee Canal at the very moment the German attack on our defences there was beginning.

Made Cross March

In addition we had to make a cross march along the south bank of the canal in order to cross at La Bassee, and a cross march in the middle of a battle between mechanized and fast moving opponents was no place for a mule unit moving at an average of three miles an hour.

It was an anxious and unpleasant march along a road strafed from the air and by occasional artillery fire, neither very accurate, I may say, though we got our fair share of it. But thanks to the splendid discipline and coolness of my men and a large slice of good luck we reached La Bassee without a single casualty.

Proud as I had been before of my unit, I was never so proud as I saw section after section swing on to the bridge—and an air raid was in progress at the time—sitting on their carts and driving their mules for all the world as though they were carrying out station duties in some Indian Cantonment.

A German panzer detachment had been trying to cut off our G H Q at Hazebrouck, and, though our rearguard managed to hold them up long enough for G H Q to fall back to Cassel, the one main road through the town was by now crammed solid with troops, lorries and cars coming from Hazebrouck—a wonderful target for aircraft.

Attacked By Enemy Planes

Later six Nazi bombers came over and dropped every thing they had.

We reached Dunkirk that same day with only further minor incidents, except that, when still some eight miles out, we were ordered to abandon our mules, carts and kit.

On arrival reported and was allotted by place in the waiting list for evacuation.

That night, and most of the next day, we slept in the open in some public gardens by the docks, and at 4 p.m. next day got orders to embark on one of the channel boats; some 5,000 men must have been embarked on that ship till there was hardly an inch of spare room on board, and all in only one hour.

An air attack on the docks was in progress while we were embarking and as we slipped out into the channel, but luck was with us and we were not hit As we ran down the channel we thought that our troubles were surely over, but not quite.

Shore batteries from Calais opened fire on us. Here, however, the navy soon came to our rescue; warships appeared out of the blue and retaliated; the enemy's fire was transferred to more noble game and we slipped through into Dover arriving about eight that evening—just as an air raid warning sounded. The Dover people were very kind to us gave us tea and put us into a train, where we went to sleep. Next morning we woke to find ourselves in Aldershot and then our troubles really were over.

NAZI CLAIMS FALSE

Effect Of U. S. Naval Patrol On Enemy Submarine Operations Not Yet Known

WASHINGTON, June 5.

The United States navy has not yet been able to determine whether the expansion of the United States naval patrol has substantially reduced the effectiveness of German submarine operations. This was stated by Col. Knox, Secretary of the Navy, on Wednesday.

The Germans, he said, were claiming a number of sinkings, but "hitherto the British had generally been right" in claiming that the figures were much less than the German claims.—Reuter.

Will Now Overwhelm Enemies Of Democracy

WASHINGTON, June 5.

"American mass production methods are now geared to manufacture aeroplanes in number sufficient to overwhelm the enemies of democracy", declared the Assistant Secretary for War, Mr. Robert Lovett, in a broadcast last night.—Reuter.

Arthur Curtiss James Passes Away

NEW YORK, June 5.

The death was announced of Mr. Arthur Curtiss James, one of America's richest men, from pneumonia.

Mr. James' investments were once estimated at 350 million dollars.—Reuter.

PESHAWAR:—A resolution requesting the Government to take drastic steps to safeguard the lives and property of Hindus in the Frontier Province was passed at a public meeting held in Cantonment area under the auspices of the Frontier Unity Board.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

WHY SHOULD ANYONE SHOOT A DART AT ME?
THERE'S A STREAMER ON IT, JIM/ IT SAYS--- THE YELLOW BEETLE!
LET ME SEE THAT/
FIRST YOUR FATHER; THEN THE BUTLER, THEN AN ATTEMPT ON YOU, MISS MORTON/
YOU'RE GIVING ME SUCH A FUNNY LOOK/
MISS MORTON, WE'RE PUTTING YOU IN JAIL!
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